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CELEBRATION

OF THE

250th

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

SETTLEMENT OF BOSTON,

SEPTEMBER 17, 1880.



BOSTON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

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COLONY RECORDS, SEPT. 7, 1630 (OLD STYLE). ORDER NAMING BOSTON.

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Boston.

Celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversar
of the settlement of Boston, September 17, 1880. Bos
ton, Printed by order of the City council, 1880.

172 p. front. (fold. plan) plates, ports., facsim. 27^{cm}.

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1. Boston. City council.

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IN COMMON COUNCIL, October 7, 1880.

Ordered, That the Clerk of Committees be requested to prepare and have printed an account of the ceremonies attending the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Boston; that 2,500 copies be printed for the use of the City Government, to be distributed under the direction of the Committee on Printing; that the expense be charged to the appropriation for Printing, etc.; and that the Auditor of Accounts be, and he hereby is, authorized to transfer from the Reserved Fund to the appropriation for Printing, etc., the sum of \$2,500, for the purpose of defraying said expense.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, October 11, 1880.

Concurred.

Approved, October 12, 1880.



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PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In his inaugural address to the City Council, on the 5th of January, 1880, His Honor Mayor Prince referred to the approaching anniversary as follows:—

This year of 1880 makes an era in our history. The seventeenth day of the coming September will be the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston. It is expected that we should distinguish the event by some proper civic commemoration. Your judgment will determine what befits the occasion. The statues of Governor Winthrop and Samuel Adams will be then completed, and, without doubt, you will deem it appropriate to dedicate them on our natal day. As there are many interesting unprinted records of our early town meetings and other municipal transactions, most valuable as illustrating the political and social history of Boston, it has been suggested that it would be a proper time to secure some of them from the dangers incident to manuscript by their publication in a memorial, as a part of the celebration. I would that all our record could thus be preserved and made known, for we may be proud of it. Boston in all her history has been conspicuous for her patriotism, for her devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and for the sacrifices she has made in its behalf. She was among the first to protest against the tyranny of the British Crown, and in Faneuil Hall it may be claimed that the Revolution, which culminated in American independence, was organized. She has always exercised a marked influence upon national thought and national action. She has been foremost in recognizing those humanities which mark the progress of civilization; foremost in establishing benevolent, charitable, and philanthropic institutions; foremost in promoting popular education through the free school; and foremost in promoting moral culture. Through the energy, enterprise, intelligence, and integrity of her citizens she has attained great material prosperity. Let us hope that these virtues will long distinguish them, and when another cycle

of two hundred and fifty years is added to our history; it may be found that the invocation on our city seal has been realized, — that, as God was with the fathers, so has he continued to be with us.

This portion of the Mayor's address was referred to a joint special committee, consisting of Aldermen James J. Flynn and Charles V. Whitten, Councilmen Joseph Healy, Daniel J. Sweeney, and Henry N. Sawyer. Subsequently Councilman Lewis R. Tucker was appointed to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the death of Mr. Healy.

On the 29th of April the committee submitted a report, in which the programme of the celebration was outlined. The report was accepted, and the following order and resolution were adopted: —

Ordered, That the Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Mayor's address as relates to the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, be increased by adding thereto the President and three other members of the Common Council, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, and that said committee be authorized to make the necessary arrangements for such celebration, and to expend a sum not exceeding the special appropriation for said object.

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be invited to meet and act with said committee, as a member thereof.

The Board of Aldermen, on the 3d of May, concurred in the passage of the resolve and order, and they were approved by the Mayor on the 5th.

The committee appointed under the terms of the above order to make arrangements for the celebration was constituted as follows: Hon. Frederick O. Prince, Mayor; Aldermen Hugh O'Brien, James J. Flynn, Charles V. Whitten, Charles H. B. Breck, Asa H. Caton, and William Woolley; Councilmen Harvey N. Shepard, Daniel J. Sweeney, Henry N. Sawyer, Lewis R. Tucker, Malcolm S. Greenough, Benjamin F. Anthony, and Dudley R. Child.

It was decided that one of the principal features of the celebration should be a civic, military, and trades procession.

General Augustus P. Martin was invited by the committee to act as Chief Marshal, and accepted the invitation in the following communication : —

Boston, June 8, 1880.

MR. WILLIAM H. LEE, *Clerk of Joint Special Committee* : —

DEAR SIR, — I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., advising me that I had been unanimously chosen Chief Marshal of the procession for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, on the 17th of September next.

You will please convey to the committee my acceptance of the position, and express to each member of the committee my hearty appreciation of the compliment.

Very truly yours,

A. P. MARTIN.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company tendered its services as a special escort to the City Government, and the offer was accepted. The organization of the trades procession was intrusted to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. It was also decided that there should be an evening procession of the German societies of Boston, under the management of the Boston Turnverein.

It was further decided that there should be an oration in Old South Church, the use of that building having been kindly tendered by the Old South Association, and the Mayor was invited to deliver the oration. The Mayor was also requested to hold a reception in Faneuil Hall on the evening of September 16th.

The arrangements for conveying the city's guests to and from the quarters assigned them, and of seating the audiences in the Old South Church and Faneuil Hall, were assigned to Mr. Alvah H. Peters, City Messenger, who appointed as his assistants Charles H. Baldwin, Charles A. Boyer, Charles L. Buxton, Jeremiah W. Fogarty, Dennis J. Gorman, Robert D. Hobart, G. M. Hyams, Correl Kendall, J. Stuart MacCorry, G. Edward Shaw, Charles E. Silloway, Foster M. Spurr, and Frank L. Wells; and the following persons as ushers: Eugene T. Foster, Chief Usher; James Ayer, Oscar E. Bingham, John Doherty,

Frank B. Haynes, A. Schaffee, Edwin Stark, Charles Thompson, L. J. Tolman.

A cordial invitation was extended to the following-named officials to accept the hospitalities of the City :—

The President and Vice-President of the United States ; the President *pro tempore* of the United States Senate ; the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States ; the members of the President's Cabinet ; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States ; General William T. Sherman ; Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan ; Major-General Winfield S. Hancock ; the Governors of all the States ; Ulysses S. Grant, Ex-President of the United States ; Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio ; Hon. William H. English, of Indiana ; Hon. Chester A. Arthur, of New York ; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts ; the Chiefs of the Diplomatic Corps ; the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts ; Hon. Russell Sturgis, London ; Hon. John O'Connor, President of the Council, Dominion of Canada ; the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts and the Governor's Council ; Ex-Governors of Massachusetts ; the Mayors of all cities in Massachusetts ; the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Providence, Portland, Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Portsmouth, Brattleboro', Hartford, Elizabeth, N.J., Norfolk, Va., Ottawa, Can., Montreal, Can., Quebec, Can., St. John, N.B., Boston, England ; the Vicar of Boston, England ; the Presidents of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Charleston, Portland, Portsmouth, N.H., Providence, Richmond, Va., Savannah, Quebec.

The following notice was issued by the Chief Marshal :—

The undersigned has accepted the position of Chief Marshal of the procession on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, which is to occur on the 17th day of September next, and hereby announces that the office of the Chief Marshal will be at No. 8 Hawley street, Rooms Nos. 46 and 48.

The militia of Massachusetts has volunteered as escort on the occasion, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended to civic, military, and trades organizations, and persons engaged in mercantile and mechanical pursuits to participate in this demonstration, thereby making it an event worthy of the growth, prosperity, and advancement of our city, our country, and our people.

All organizations desiring to join the procession are requested to communicate as soon as possible with Major J. Henry Sleeper, Adjutant-General, No. 8 Hawley street, Room No. 48, to whom all letters should be addressed *except* for the organization of the *Trades Division*, which is to be a prominent feature of the day, and will be under the special and exclusive direction of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. All applications for position and permission to parade in this department or division of the procession must be made to Charles W. Slack, President of the Association, at the Mechanics' Building, corner Bedford and Channey streets, where a room will be open from 9 o'clock, A.M., to 3 o'clock, P.M., and will be in charge of Capt. George B. Hanover, who has been appointed by Mr. Slack clerk at the head-quarters for the Trades Division.

The following-named gentlemen have consented to serve on the staff:—

Chief of Staff, GEN. CORNELIUS G. ATTWOOD.

Adjutant-General, MAJ. J. HENRY SLEEPER.

Assistant Adjutant-General, COL. ARNOLD A. RAND.

“ “ “ COL. AUG. N. SAMPSON.

“ “ “ MAJ. GEORGE F. MCKAY.

“ “ “ LT.-COL. EDWARD F. DEVENS.

Chief Quartermaster, COL. JOSEPH A. INGALLS.

Asst. “ COL. JOS. W. GELRAY, U.S.A.

“ “ MAJ. WILLIAM L. HORTON.

Chief Signal Officer, MAJ. BENJ. S. CALEF.

Asst. “ “ MAJ. WM. P. SHREVE.

Surgeon, DR. MELVILLE E. WEBB.

Assistant Surgeon, DR. JOHN DIXWELL.

Engineer, CAPT. WILLIAM H. CUNDY.

Assistant Engineer, CAPT. EDWARD E. CURRIER.

The Aids to the Chief Marshal will be appointed hereafter.

Mr. Francis M. Stanwood will be Secretary to the Chief Marshal.

Mr. George L. Hutchins will be Clerk in charge of the office of the Adjutant-General, which will be open for the transaction of business from 9 o'clock A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M.

The Chief Marshal and Chiefs of Departments will be at the office daily at 2.30, P.M., *where all business connected with the procession will be transacted.*

A. P. MARTIN.

Boston, July 14, 1880.

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association issued the following notice :—

The Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, having received and accepted an invitation from the city authorities of Boston to organize and direct a trades' display as a feature of the general celebration, notice is hereby given to all mechanics and manufacturers interested in participating in such display that head-quarters have been established at No. 40 Bedford street (Mechanics' Building), Boston, where Capt. George B. Hanover will be in attendance each week-day, from 9 to 3 o'clock, to receive applications, *in writing only*, stating the nature of the exhibit, the number of wagons or vans required (if any), the name of the responsible party, and any other particulars which may be desired to be mentioned.

It is especially requested, whenever feasible, that trades unite in one common display.

It is also particularly desirable, when possible, to furnish a contrast between old-time methods and instruments and present development.

Extravagant and *outré* displays, not comporting with the dignity of the occasion, nor with those of other participants, will be wholly disallowed.

Early applications are respectfully suggested.

A band of music will be assigned by the city authorities to this division of the procession.

By direction of

CHARLES W. SLACK,

President M.C.M.A.

JOSEPH L. BATES,

Secretary.

JULY 17, 1880.

The following notice was issued by the committee appointed by the Boston Turnverein to make arrangements for the Evening Procession: —

In dem städtischen Comite zur Feier des 17. September, resp. zum 250jährigen Jubiläum der Stadt Boston, ist vor einigen Wochen schon die Ansicht geltend gemacht worden, daß das Interessanteste und Anziehendste, was sich für den Festabend veranstalten ließe, ein großartiger deutscher Fackelzug wäre. Die Ansicht fand in dem Comite allgemeinen Anklang, denn, ein Fackelzug, wie er in Deutschland, in New-York und in den größeren westlichen Städten bei besonderen Festlichkeiten veranstaltet wird, ist in Boston etwas noch nie Dagewesenes. Ein Spezial-Comite wurde ernannt, daß sich mit den Deutschen hierüber in Verbindung zu setzen hatte. Die Herren kamen zunächst zum Turnverein, der an Mitgliederzahl wohl der Stärkste ist, und dem es nichts Fremdes wäre, die für den Zug nöthigen historischen Bilder zu arrangiren. Der Turnverein ging von der Ansicht aus, daß die Ausführung des Projekts dem ganzen hiesigen Deutschthum nur zur Ehre gereichen würde und ernannte gleichfalls ein Comite, daß in Gemeinschaft mit dem städtischen Comite die Sache wenn möglich einleiten soll.

Wie sie bereits erfahren haben werden, kam die Gelegenheit am 21. d. M. zur endgültigen Entscheidung, und die Ausführung kann begonnen werden. Mit der Zusage in Händen daß sämtliche Kosten von der Stadt aus getragen werden, begab sich das vom Turnverein ernannte Comite sofort in Sitzung, und beschloß, daß der große Fackelzug ein Unternehmen des gesammten hiesigen Deutschthums sein soll. Ferner daß alle deutschen Vereine ersucht werden sollen, je einen Delegaten zu der am Dienstag den 31. August stattfindenden gemeinschaftlichen Sitzung zu entsenden.

Der Zug soll aus 1000 Mann bestehen; alle gleich uniformirt. In demselben befinden sich 16 Wagen, worauf die Bilder, wichtige Begebenheiten aus der Vergangenheit Bostons darstellend, gruppiert werden. Ein ausgezeichnete deutscher Künstler verfertigte Skizzen und Turnlehrer Hermann soll mit der Aufstellung der Gruppen betraut werden.

Wenn harmonisch und schnell gehandelt wird, kann das Resultat nur ein großer Erfolg sein, wofür der Amerikaner uns Deutschen nur Dank und Anerkennung zollen wird.

Wir schicken Ihnen einige Subscriptions-Listen, mit dem Ersuchen, eine in Ihrem Verein circuliren zu lassen, und die übrigen an Besitzer geeigneter Lokale in Ihrer Nähe zur Sammlung von Unterschriften zu übergeben. Haben Sie die Güte Ihren Delegaten zu beauftragen, sich über die Zahl der Unterschriften zu erkundigen, um in der oben angegebenen Sitzung berichten zu können.

Hoffend daß Sie dem Gesuch einen Delegaten zu schicken Folge leisten und die Sache überhaupt unterstützen, zeichnet

Achtungsvoll,

Zm Auftrage des Comité's

H. J. Gutermuth, Vorsitzer.

D. Fausel, Secretär.

[Translation.]

In the municipal committee on the celebration on September 17th of the jubilee of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the City of Boston, the suggestion was some weeks ago made, that the most interesting and attractive affair which could be gotten up for the festal evening would be a magnificent German torchlight procession. This view found general acceptance with the committee, for a torchlight procession such as those which on occasions of exceptional rejoicings are set on foot in Germany, New York, and the great cities of the West, is something which in Boston has never yet taken place. A special committee was appointed for communication with the Germans upon the subject. These gentlemen came at once to the Turnverein, by far the strongest of the societies in point of numbers, and to whom the task of arranging the necessary historical pictures for the procession would be a familiar one. The Turnverein, acting upon the conviction that the execution of the project could not but reflect honor upon the whole German element in our community, likewise appointed a committee to bring about the affair, in connection with the municipal committee, if possible.

As you will already have learned, a conclusive decision in the matter was had on the 21st inst., and its execution can now be commenced. With the assurance in its hands that all the expenses are to be borne by the city, the committee appointed by the Turnverein went into session at once, and resolved that the great torchlight procession should be an undertaking by all our German citizens acting together. Moreover that all German associations should be requested to send one delegate each to a general committee meeting to take place on Tuesday, August 31st.

The procession is to consist of one thousand men, all uniformed alike. In it are found sixteen wagons, upon which are grouped the tableaux representing important events from Boston's past history. A distinguished German artist prepares the sketches, and to *Turnlehrer* Hermann will be entrusted the placing of the groups.

With harmonious and prompt action the result can only be a great success, — one for which the American can but offer to us Germans his grateful acknowledgments.

We send you several subscription lists, with the request that you will circulate one in your society, and transmit the others to the owners of appropriate public places in your neighborhood, for the collection of signatures. Have the goodness to instruct your delegate to inform himself as to the number of signatures, in order to be able to report the same in the above-mentioned meeting.

Hoping that you will comply with the request to send a delegate, and also give the matter your general support, signs

Respectfully,

By the committee's instructions,

D. FAUSEL, *Secretary*.

A. J. GUTERMUTH, *Chairman*.

In a circular, issued on the 11th of September, the Chief Marshal made the following announcement : —

The First Corps of Cadets is to escort His Excellency John D. Long, Governor, from the State House, through Beacon and Berkeley streets, to Columbus avenue, at 11, A.M., and will then form on Columbus avenue, left at Berkeley street, extending south.

The First Brigade, M.V.M., is to form on Columbus avenue, right at Berkeley street, left extending to Park square. St. James avenue and Providence street are reserved for rationing this brigade, and will not be occupied or entered by any other organization before 12 o'clock, M.

The Second Brigade is to form on Charles street, right at Boylston, extending to, and if necessary west on, Beacon st.

The First Division will form in line on Berkeley street, east side, right at Beacon street. After review by His Excellency the Governor this division will countermarch to the junction of Berkeley street and Columbus avenue, where it will join the column in the rear of the Second Brigade, M.V.M.

The Second Division will form on Tremont street, right at Boylston street, left extending north. It follows the Second Brigade, M.V.M., up Columbus avenue, halting at Berkeley street until the First Division has passed, which it then follows.

The Third Division will form on Marlborough street, right resting on Berkeley street, left extending west. When the First Division passes Marlborough street, the Third Division will follow it to the junction of Berkeley street and Columbus avenue, halting there until the Second Division has passed, which it then follows.

The Fourth Division will form on Commonwealth avenue, *north* side, right at Berkeley street, left extending west, and follows the Third Division.

The Fifth Division will form on Commonwealth avenue, *south* side, right at Berkeley street, extending west, and follows the Fourth Division.

All organizations assigned to Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions will approach their respective places of formation through Clarendon or Dartmouth streets, avoiding Berkeley street, which is reserved for the First and Seventh Divisions.

The Sixth Division will form on Huntington avenue, south-east side, right at Dartmouth street. When the Fifth Division moves, the Sixth will move through Boylston to Berkeley street, and, when the Fifth has passed, will follow it.

The Seventh Division will form on Berkeley street, right at Columbus avenue, and extending towards Tremont street; then on Tremont street south to Worcester street, leaving all street crossings uncovered; then on Montgomery street, Warren avenue, Appleton and Chandler streets, in the order named, and will follow the Sixth Division.

Organizations marching from the south to points of formation on the Back Bay will proceed by Chester Park (south side), West Chester Park, and Huntington avenue.

Chiefs of Division will leave uncovered the street upon which their right rests, also those streets that the division crosses in its formation. The formation of columns will be in companies, or platoons of not less than eight files front.

The Head-quarters of the Chief Marshal will be on the Parade Ground of the Common, near Boylston-street mall, until 11.15. A.M., after which they will be on Columbus avenue, corner of Berkeley street.

The Chief Marshal's flag will be yellow, triangular, with Maltese cross in the centre.

The General Staff, except those specially assigned, will report promptly at 10 o'clock, A.M.

Chiefs of Division will establish their head-quarters at the points indicated

above for the right of their respective divisions, and will remain, or be represented there, until their divisions shall move. They will detail bearers for the respective division banners, who will be stationed, during the formation, at the right of the division, and who will march in advance of the division, thirty paces in rear of the one preceding. They will also detail mounted orderlies to carry their respective head-quarter flags.

Each Chief of Division, when he shall see the division next preceding his own in motion, will close his division in mass, and be prepared to march promptly at an interval of forty paces in its rear; he will station an Aid at the rear of his division to notify the chief of the succeeding one of the moment to move.

Each Chief of Division will labor, during the march, to maintain his division at the prescribed interval, and if he shall find that it is losing distance, or becoming unduly extended, he will at once communicate the fact to the Chief Marshal.

Divisions in taking up line of march will take distance from the head of column.

Aids detailed by the Chief Marshal will attend at the several railroad stations, from 9.30 to 11 o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of giving all necessary information to organizations arriving. Organizations are requested to follow the route from the railroad station which may be indicated by such Aids.

As each organization arrives on the ground prescribed for its division, its Chief will report at once to the Chief of Division the total number of its members present, of its band and of its carriages, and will be assigned a place in the column.

Carriages will form two abreast, and maintain that order during the march.

It is expected that the formation will be completed at 11.30 o'clock.

Arrangements will be made to water the horses of the First Brigade at Park square; of the Second Brigade at Beacon street; of the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions on Dartmouth street, at Commonwealth avenue, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

Horses of the Sixth Division will be watered at the corner of Dartmouth street and St. James avenue, near the Art Museum, from 11 to 12.30 o'clock.

Horses of the Seventh Division will be watered on Tremont at Clarendon street, on Berkeley at Chandler street, and on Warren avenue at Berkeley street, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

All mounted officers and men will see that their horses are properly watered before the column moves, as no halts can be made for this purpose.

At a quarter before 12 o'clock each Chief of Division will report by Aid to the Chief Marshal.

At 12 o'clock, noon, one gun will be fired from the Common, and the head of the column will move; after this hour the route of the procession will be kept clear of all teams.

Any Chief of Division not ready to move promptly in his order will at once notify the Chief of the one next succeeding to march in his stead, and will take position for the march in rear of the last marching division, retaining at the head of his own its own proper banner. Should he, however, be subject to detention by the unreadiness of a small portion of his command, he may, at his discretion, detach such portion, and send it, under charge of an Aid, to report to the Chief of the last marching division.

Any organization reaching the ground after the departure of its division will report to the Chief of the next succeeding one, not already in motion.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION

will be from the junction of Columbus avenue and Berkeley street, through the following streets:—

Columbus avenue, Chester park (north side), Washington, Sumner, High, Pearl, Post-office square, Congress, State, New Devonshire, Washington, Hanover, Tremont, Boylston, to Berkeley street, where the procession will be dismissed.

Citizens are requested to decorate their stores and residences situated on the line of the march.

At Arlington street His Excellency John D. Long, Governor of Massachusetts, will review the procession.

At Berkeley street the Chief Marshal will review the column.

The Chief Marshal, having made the route a comparatively short one, earnestly desires that no organization leave the column until dismissed at the junction of Boylston and Berkeley streets.

After passing that point, organizations going south will proceed *via* Huntington avenue, West Chester park, Columbus avenue, and Northampton street.

Chiefs of Division are requested to transmit to these head-quarters, on the day following the march, consolidated reports of their commands.

By order of

A. P. MARTIN,
Chief Marshal.

J. HENRY SLEEPER,
Adjutant-General.

Grades' Display.

250TH ANNIVERSARY SETTLEMENT OF BOSTON.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S ROOM,
40 BEDFORD ST., BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1880.

The Grand Procession on Friday, the 17th inst., will move at 12 o'clock *precisely*.

The Trades' Display will close the column as the Seventh Division.

Participants are particularly requested to be in line as below, at 12 o'clock. It is requested that the horses be baited and all assistants take their dinners before entering the line. Arrangements will be made to furnish water for the horses in Tremont street at Clarendon, in Berkeley street at Clarendon, and in Warren avenue at Berkeley street, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

Nos. 1 to 35, inclusive, will form on the *west side of Berkeley street*, south of Columbus avenue, the right resting on Cortes street, — entering from Tremont street.

Nos. 36 to 85, inclusive, will form on the *west side of Tremont street*, south of Warren avenue, the right resting on Warren Avenue, — entering from streets on the easterly side.

Nos. 86 to 95, inclusive, will form on the *south side of Montgomery street*, the right resting on Clarendon street, — entering from Canton street.

Nos. 96 to 125, inclusive, will form on the *south side of Warren avenue*, the right resting on Tremont street, — entering from Newton street.

Nos. 126 to 140, inclusive, will form on the *south side of Appleton street*, the right resting on Berkeley street, — entering from Canton street.

Nos. 141 to 144, inclusive, will form on the *south side of Chandler street*, the right resting on Berkeley street, — entering from Dartmouth street.

All intersecting streets and courts will be *uncovered*.

Aids to the Assistant Marshal of this division (Capt. John Mack) will be in attendance on the several streets to receive the participants.

Each participant will display his *Card Number* as he enters the street in which he is to be placed in line.

Per order,

GEORGE B. HANOVER,

Clerk of Committee.

CHARLES W. SLACK,

NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE,

JOHN S. BLAIR,

BENJAMIN D. WHITCOMB,

STEPHEN H. KIMBALL,

Executive Committee Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association.

By request of the Committee of Arrangements the Mayor issued the following proclamation : —

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, September 15, 1880.

In accordance with a vote of the committee of the City Council on the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, I hereby request citizens to close their stores and places of business, so far as may be practicable, on Friday, the 17th inst., and that the day be observed as a holiday ; also that residents and occupants of buildings along the route of the processions make display of decorations during the day and illuminations in the evening.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,

Mayor.

WINTHROP STATUE.

WINTHROP STATUE.

Although unattended with any public ceremonies, the unveiling of the statue of Governor John Winthrop, the founder of Boston, was an interesting event of the celebration.

The action of the Board of Aldermen to procure this statue was as follows : —

At a meeting of the Board, June 23, 1879, on motion of Alderman Stebbins, a committee, consisting of Aldermen Hugh O'Brien, Solomon B. Stebbins, and Charles H. B. Breck, was appointed to consider the expediency of erecting a statue of John Winthrop.

On the 1st of September, 1879, the committee reported as follows : —

The special committee appointed to consider the expediency of erecting statues of Samuel Adams and John Winthrop in this city, having considered the subject, beg leave to submit the following report : —

The committee were advised that duplicates of the statues of Winthrop and Adams, now in the Capitol at Washington, could be obtained at reasonable prices, and therefore, through Hon. F. W. Lincoln, one of the commissioners who purchased the original statues for the State of Massachusetts, and who kindly assisted the committee in this matter, they corresponded with the artists in relation to the subject. The committee find that the statue of Winthrop, cast in bronze at one of the best founderies in Italy, can be obtained for a sum not exceeding \$5,000. It will be a copy of the marble statue now in Washington, with some alterations made by the artist, Richard S. Greenough, in the model, in order to adapt it for casting in bronze. This statue is recognized as one of the finest works of art in the country, and it is doubtful



STATUE OF JOHN WINTHROP,
SCOLLAY SQUARE.

whether anything more satisfactory could be obtained, even if new designs were solicited. The price, also, is remarkably favorable, being much less than that for which an original design could be obtained. In view of the fact that the City Government of next year will undoubtedly take measures for a suitable recognition of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, it would seem that the dedication of the statue of one, who may be termed the father of the town, would form an important and interesting feature of any celebration which might be determined upon; and, as it is necessary that the order for the statue should be given immediately, to have it here in season, the committee recommend immediate action, and append an order to that effect.

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee the following order was passed:—

Ordered. That His Honor the Mayor, with three members of the Board, be a special committee, with authority to contract for the delivery to this city of a bronze statue of John Winthrop, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000; said sum to be paid from the income of the Phillips-street Fund.

It was also voted that the committee making the report be the special committee provided for in the order.

A contract was at once made with Mr. Richard S. Greenough, of Rome, Italy, for furnishing the statue, for the sum named in the order.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, January 12, 1880, His Honor Mayor Frederick O. Prince, and Aldermen Hugh O'Brien, Charles H. B. Breck, and Charles V. Whitten, were authorized to take charge of the erection of the statue.

An order passed July 6, 1880, authorized the Committee on Winthrop Statue, in consultation with the Committee on Paving, to select a suitable site for the statue in Scollay square.

On the 26th July, 1880, the order was passed authorizing the committee to contract for a suitable pedestal.

The statue represents Governor Winthrop stepping from a gang-board to the shore. In his right hand he carries the charter of the

colony, its great seal conspicuously displayed, and in his left he holds the Bible. The attitude and expression are dignified and impressive, conveying at once the artist's idea of representing Winthrop entering upon his mission as the leader of the people and founder of the colony.

The statue is seven feet ten inches in height. It was cast at the foundery of Signor Nelli, in Rome, Italy, and was pronounced the best piece of casting that had been done at that foundery or elsewhere. In what is technically called the "finishing" a new process was adopted, a stippling with fine wheel rasps, after the usual finish was completed.

The style of the pedestal is Renaissance in treatment. The plinth, or substructure, which serves as a fender to prevent injury to the pedestal, is of unpolished Quincy granite, measuring nine feet in diameter at the base, and three feet in height. The pedestal is of highly polished red Jonesborough granite, and is eight feet four inches high. The height of the die is three feet two inches; the sides are two feet nine inches wide, and the back and front are three feet two inches wide.

The following inscriptions are cut upon the faces of the die:—

(On the front)

JOHN WINTHROP
FOUNDER OF BOSTON
17 SEPTEMBER, 1630

(On the right)

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS
30 OCTOBER, 1629
ARRIVED WITH THE CHARTER
22 JUNE, 1630

(On the back)

HE WAS BORN NEAR GROTON

SUFFOLK, ENGLAND

22 JANUARY, 1588

HE DIED HERE IN BOSTON

5 APRIL, 1649

(On the left)

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE

NEW ENGLAND CONFEDERATION

THE EARLIEST AMERICAN UNION

17 SEPTEMBER, 1643

On the back of the plinth is inscribed:—

ERECTED A.D. 1880, FROM A FUND

BEQUEATHED TO THE

CITY OF BOSTON BY JONATHAN PHILLIPS

The pedestal was designed by GEORGE A. CLOUGH, City Architect,
and built by the Hallowell Granite Company.

THE RECEPTION IN FANEUIL HALL.

THE RECEPTION IN FANEUIL HALL.

On the evening of the 16th of September His Honor the Mayor and the Committee of Arrangements gave a reception in Faneuil Hall to the distinguished guests from other cities.

The hall was handsomely decorated with bunting and drapery. The platform was reserved for distinguished visitors and citizens, while the body of the hall and the balconies were filled by an interested and attentive audience. The Boston Cadet Band was stationed in the east balcony, and rendered the following selections at intervals during the evening:—

1. Overture. "Fra Diavolo" *Auber*
2. Duo for cornets *Sohein*
(Performed by Thomas W. Henry and Mace Gay.)
3. Concert gavotte *Resch*
4. Selections from "Nabuco" *Verdi*
5. Cornet solo. "Surf" *Steinhauser*
(Performed by Thomas W. Henry.)
6. Potpourri. "Boccacio" *Suppe*

At eight o'clock the Mayor called the assemblage to order, and spoke as follows:—

REMARKS OF HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Two hundred and fifty years ago to-morrow, John Winthrop, and the brave band of Puritan emigrants who had recently arrived in the country, came to this peninsula and laid the foundations of Boston. There

was then but one inhabitant here. I need not refer to the hardships and sufferings of the early settlers; I need not speak to you of their courage, their fortitude, and their heroism; I need not remind you of their piety, and godliness, and religious devotion. Their story is known to all of you, and is as familiar as household words. We are largely indebted to them for most of the blessings we enjoy to-day. They sowed, and we reap. This territory, which was occupied by the single inhabitant whom Winthrop found here, has now become a great and prosperous city, containing a large and an intelligent, thrifty, and happy population. In comparison with all cis-Atlantic institutions it is ancient and venerable. Its two hundred and fifty years of life are closely interwoven with the history of all the rest of the country. Our most important political ante-revolutionary events are associated with it. Here was first proclaimed the capacity of man for self-government; here was first promulgated the political truth that all power emanates from the people; here was first enunciated the right of education at the public expense, because the safety of society cannot be assured if the people are ignorant. Here was erected the first church, the first school-house, and the first printing-press, — those mighty agents in the progress of civilization. Here, on the landing of Winthrop, was kindled the vestal flame of liberty, civil and religious. Watched by Puritan care, and protected by Puritan valor, it has spread and become the beacon of hope to all the oppressed nations of the earth. It is becoming and proper, then, that we should celebrate so important an event as the anniversary of this city. If there be any place in the land which Americans and the lovers of free institutions should regard with reverence and affection, if there be any spot which should be deemed classic ground, it

is the city of Boston. We should celebrate it from regard to the memories of those who laid the foundations of our prosperity, and established those free institutions which have made Boston what it is. It should be celebrated with thanksgiving and praise, and at such time we should review our history, recognize its suggestions, and heed its lessons. As a part of our commemoration we are assembled here in the old hall, so full of historic memories and patriotic associations, to congratulate each other on the glorious hopes and indulge in pleasing anticipations of the future. Distinguished citizens from every part of the land — statesmen, priests, divines, scholars, merchants, representatives of all the professions — honor us here to-night with their presence, and will speak to you words of interest and sympathy appropriate to the occasion. I will now first ask your attention to one who needs no introduction from me, — one whom you know well, and whose eloquent voice has often been heard here; a descendant from our old first governor, — the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop.

After the applause which greeted the introduction had subsided Mr. WINTHROP spoke as follows: —

ADDRESS OF THE HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

I heartily wish I had language, fellow-citizens, for any adequate acknowledgment of the kind and complimentary words of the Mayor, and the flattering manner in which you have responded to them. I can only assure you that I am most deeply grateful for such a demonstration of your regard. I have come, Mr. Mayor, agreeably to your summons and to my own promise, to unite with you in the congratulations of this anniversary. But I am not quite sure in what capacity I am called to appear here. The City Council have done me

the honor to include me among their distinguished guests, and I thank them heartily for so agreeable a compliment. But I am unwilling to forget, or to have it forgotten by others, that I can claim a place here as my birthright, — the birthright of a native Bostonian. Perhaps, too, I might be pardoned for asserting some peculiar inherited interest in the historical event which we are about to celebrate. Yet in neither of these relations, nor indeed in any other relation, do I propose to detain you many minutes.

The time has been, my friends, when such a scene as this; when such a reception as you have given me; when such an audience as I see before me and around me, assembled in this grand old hall of the heroes and patriots of independence, would have stirred and kindled me to no mere brief or formal utterances, and when I should eagerly have clutched at the opportunity to be heard at length. But that time is past. I am unfeignedly conscious that orations and long speeches are for younger lips than mine, and I willingly renounce them for the future.

And there is still another reason why I may fairly excuse myself from attempting any elaborate effort on this occasion. It is that I have already had a part in one of these same historical jubilees of Boston. Fifty years ago, when the two hundredth anniversary of our city was celebrated, I was something more than a witness of the festival. I was then a young officer of volunteers, and at the same time an active member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which did the escort duty for the City Government on that day, as it is to do it again to-morrow. It happened, as I well remember, that I was appointed the "grand guide of the right" for that parade, and it seems but yesterday that I was engaged in aligning the battalion, in front of the State-House,

to receive the authorities of the State and city, before marching with them between the long rows of school-children, — of whom my friend Mr. Evarts may have been one, and possibly the Mayor another, — to hear, as I did hear, the noble oration of the elder Quincy and the charming poem of Charles Sprague, at the Old South. And then came the dinner at the Exchange Coffee House, where I was privileged to sit down with Otis and Quincy, and the Appletons and the Lawrences, and Governor Lincoln, and Judge Story, and Leverett Saltonstall, and Everett, and Webster, and so many more of the illustrious men who were the pride and glory of the Commonwealth in those days. Certainly, my friends, to have played ever so humble a part in one such jubilee festival is enough for a lifetime, and I may well leave it to other and younger men to be heard on this occasion.

For myself, I am here, fellow-citizens, only to recognize, as the law phrase is, and to be recognized as one of the old Puritan stock, in lineal descent from the foremost of the founders of Massachusetts and of Boston, whose statue is to be unveiled and inaugurated to-morrow. My veneration for his character would alone have brought me here to-night. To him belong all the honors which may attach to the name which he first rendered familiar and famous in the American hemisphere. And, in view of the tribute which the city is now paying to his memory, I may be excused for recalling the fact that three or four years only after his arrival with the Charter of Massachusetts, when he had been called on, somewhat invidiously, to present a statement of his public receipts and expenditures to the little colonial legislature, he concluded the statement with an humble request in these words, — that “as it stands upon the record that, upon the discharge of my office, I was called to accompt, so this

declaration may be recorded also; lest hereafter, when I shall be forgotten, some blemish may lie upon my posterity, when there shall be nothing to clear it." Two centuries and a half have now passed away, and it is safe to say that he is not forgotten yet, nor altogether in the way of being forgotten; while, if any blemish rests on his posterity, they alone must bear it, as they are ready to bear it, for themselves.

But the grand celebration of to-morrow, I need not say, has a far wider range, and a far more comprehensive reference, than to any individual man or to any single period of our history. It is to commemorate Boston, as planted, indeed, in 1630, but as taking root, and springing up, and spreading forth its leaves and branches, and bearing fruit abundantly, for a full quarter of a thousand years, — leaves for the healing of the nations, branches for the shelter and refuge of the oppressed, and fruit for the nourishment of freedom everywhere. It is to commemorate all the great events, and all the great men of its whole continuous and consistent history, from those small beginnings, when, as Cotton Mather tells us, it was once contemptuously called "Lost Town," owing to its sad and mean circumstances, until it became not only the chief town of New England, as it still is, but the metropolis of all English America, as it was before the Revolution.

From that period the growth of the country, and the rise and progress of other cities north and south, east and west, and, above all, the development and expansion of our imperial sister, New York, to whom we all do willing homage, have reduced its relative rank in all the material elements which make up the importance and grandeur of a great metropolis. But there is enough left this day for us to contemplate with gratitude and pride. It has been from the first a city set on a hill, — yes, on three hills. It has never been hid. It never

can be hid. The hills on which it was built, and which gave it the designation which was changed for Boston, on the 17th of September, 1630, have been levelled and swept into the sea, and we, who knew them and played on them as boys, now look for them in vain. But Boston remains, — with a character all its own, with a history which can never be obliterated, and with a future, as we all hope and believe, not less prosperous or less glorious than its past. Oh, if those who laid its strong and deep foundations, two centuries and a half ago, could look down upon it to-day, and see to what greatness it has grown; what a fame it has acquired at home and abroad; what wide-influences it has exerted in every good cause over this whole continent, and how they themselves are now honored and revered, they would be more than rewarded for all their toils and tears, and sacrifices and sufferings, and would fully realize that, by God's blessing, they had achieved a work worthy to be commemorated throughout all generations!

But "Not unto us, not unto us," would be their cry, "but unto God's name give the praise!" The statue which is to be unveiled to-morrow has in one hand the Charter of Massachusetts, and in the other the Word of God, — copied carefully from the old family Bible which the governor himself brought over with the charter, and which is now a precious possession of my own. Divine and human laws are thus presented together, — faith and freedom, religion and liberty, — a liberty, as Winthrop defined it, "to do that only which is good, just, and honest." So may it ever be!

Let me hasten to a conclusion, Mr. Mayor, by expressing the hope, and trust, and earnest prayer of one who, having witnessed and participated in two of these jubilees, can only contemplate a third with the eye of faith, that, as half-centuries and whole centuries shall roll away in the long future, our

beloved city may still and ever preserve its ancient character for honor and public spirit; may still maintain its old renown for devotion to union, liberty, and law; may still be famed for its institutions of religion, education, and charity; and, above all, may still be upheld and blessed, ruled over and overruled, by the God of our fathers, and our God! In the familiar words of the chosen motto of our city seal,—as borrowed from the invocation of the wisest of kings and of men, at the dedication of the Temple of Jerusalem,—“*Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis.*”

The Mayor then presented the Hon. WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Mayor of Charleston, S.C., who spoke as follows:—

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM ASHMEAD COURTENAY, MAYOR OF
CHARLESTON, S.C.

Fellow-Citizens of Boston,—It is to me a high privilege to share in the festivities of this most interesting occasion, which carries our thoughts in retrospect through the centuries to that early settlement, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of which you are about to commemorate. Surveying from this point of time our impressive past, it is permitted us to feel that we are actors in the vast unfolding of a continent which the voice of prophecy in the remote past had so clearly foretold: “There shall come a time in later ages when ocean shall relax his chains and a vast continent appear, and a pilot shall find a new world, and Thule shall be no longer earth’s bounds.” The prophecy has been fulfilled. In the wonderful century which saw at its beginning the coronation of Elizabeth, and at its close the death of the great commoner, the shores of this, our now wide domain, were being trod by the first settlers

of Port Royal and Jamestown, of New Amsterdam and Plymouth, of Boston and Charleston. In looking over the fields of our great conquests we are reminded of an origin from different lands, under different languages, in a magnificent age, and of the duties which should go hand in hand with our privileges; and so it concerns us all, as citizens of a common country, that our great republic shall grow even more and more in wisdom, power, and splendor, in the years to come, and that this western world of civil liberty and self-government shall remain to those who are to come after us.

You have been pleased to honor South Carolina and her chief city, in these anniversary ceremonies, by special mention. I recall the circumstance, that on a festive occasion, in a neighboring city, only a few years ago, a friend who responded for our State said in plaintive accents, "I feel that in answering for South Carolina at this time and on this occasion I am introducing a spectre at your feast." How happily different I am circumstanced to-night! I speak now for a State with renewed life; with a wise and beneficent government; with her fields and forests weighted with thirty millions of remunerative crops; with the hum of many profitable industries everywhere heard within her borders, and with fresh population coming to her from many quarters. But, above and beyond all these evidences of material prosperity, I speak for a people not only prosperous and contented, but who, having bravely survived the sorrows and sacrifices of the near past, are looking forward to an inviting future, keenly alive to impulse and achievement, with ardent hopes and large plans, in this the birth-time of their new public life, and no political aspirations outside of the union of States, which is "to give to liberty a continent to exist in."

Boston, with her ampler resources and larger responsibili-

ties, sends cordial greetings, too, to the old city of Gadsden and Moultrie. Happy reunion of early friends! What though the two cities have been separated in thought and deed, since the heroic days when Moultrie's guns sent answer back in no unintelligible signal to Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill! The issues which had divided them have now passed away forever! Time is valuable for the lessons it imparts. Behind St. George's chapel, at Windsor Castle, there is a nook whose sombre shadow matches well the significance of its centre-piece, — for there stands a memorial, harmonizing with the noble arches, the knightly banners, and the grand monuments of its historic interior and shadowy cloisters. In the midst of this emerald grass-plot rises a tall, slender cross of stone, without ornament of any kind, nothing to rivet the attention or take captive the imagination. Yet in the panorama of this great museum of history there are few spots more profoundly impressive. Men stand around this simple royal memorial, and tell how the last of the Bonapartes, dying in a distant land, in the ranks of his hereditary enemies, is honored at this ancient home of kings by a queen who has happily outlived the antagonisms and passions of her people in the early years of this century. And so, too, may the people of our wide-spreading Union, with grateful hearts, tell of this noble city, whose distinguished son uttered the first potent word of reconciliation, when he asked that the names of the places of civil strife should be removed from the victorious flags of the restored Union. Other sons of Boston, acting out this noble thought, have since done the work which that symbol of St. George's chapel teaches. The school-house, the Home of Rest, the private charities of Charleston, have each felt the ministering hand of the sons and daughters of this generous city, and on every New Year's day the widows

and orphans of some who once "wore the gray" are reminded of Boston's continuing charity.

It is the consciousness of these pleasant things which brings me here to-night, to make acknowledgment of so great a consideration and sympathy for the "city by the sea," during a period when public opinion was not as advanced in kindly thoughts as now; and I am here, also, while I congratulate you on the beautiful aspect of your city, which salutes us here to-night, to utter the hope that the yet fairer outlook it betokens may be fully realized; that she may enjoy the dignity of age without its decays, and have through the centuries all the gladness and growth of youth to augment her fame and her fortune.

Mr. Courtenay's remarks were warmly applauded.

Hon. C. H. McINTOSH, of Ottawa, was then introduced, and said:—

ADDRESS OF HON. C. H. McINTOSH, MAYOR OF OTTAWA, CANADA.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I left my quiet home in Ottawa I had not anticipated being obliged to surrender to His Honor the Mayor of Boston, and forced to speak. However, ladies and gentlemen, the character of the occasion, the character of those present, and the nature of the subject, demand a few words from me. It is related that when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth the first salutation they received was from Samoset, the Indian chief, who came forward exclaiming, "Welcome, welcome, Englishmen!" although the arrival of these wanderers—I might call them exiles—presaged the invasion of his hunting-grounds and the extinction of his council-fires. The chivalry implanted in the heart of Samoset has but increased with civilization; and it is not too

much to assert that now a welcome from the citizens of Boston serves as a passport for its recipient throughout the world.

Mr. Mayor, I do not lightly estimate the honor conferred, in being asked to accept the city's hospitalities during a jubilee commemorative of the naming of Boston two hundred and fifty years ago. The compliment is not to me, but to the capital city of the Dominion, of which I have the honor to be chief magistrate, and my only regret is that one more worthy, one more eloquent, is not here to adequately return thanks, on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, for your generous reception.

If there is one thing above another characteristic of us Canadians, at a time like this, it is extreme diffidence and excessive modesty; but, as you are a studious and observant people, it is almost superfluous to tell you so, for if a nation should feel self-satisfied on any occasion it ought to be when money is being received; and you know how diffident we were when pressed by your national government to accept the proceeds of the Halifax fishery award!

As in that case, so in others; and it is only that my heart warms towards you, and the light of brotherly love and good fellowship is observable in your faces, that I attempt to briefly address such a large and intelligent audience. As I walked through your city and viewed the marvellous progress made, even within the past quarter of a century; as I gazed upon the statues reared in honor of your great men,—I could not help thinking that the descendants of the early settlers had also erected an everlasting monument to their progenitors and themselves when they built the City of Ottawa!—Excuse me, ladies and gentlemen, I mean *Boston*,—you see it is a case of “Though lost to sight, to memory dear.”

The character of Boston's early pioneer life, the difficulties to be faced, the obstacles to be overcome, even now, with

all modern appliances and modern ingenuity, seem almost insurmountable. I saw statues erected to perpetuate the memory of Benjamin Franklin, Horace Mann, Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Alexander Hamilton, and other illustrious sons, whose deeds have made the Commonwealth of Massachusetts famous in history, and could not but give intellectual hospitality to the thoughts: here is reared a city proclaiming trumpet-tongued what human industry may accomplish; here is a city that has given to literature some of the brightest intellects the Creator ever inspired; here is a city that has added to science some of its most brilliant and exquisite achievements; here is a city that has contributed to the legislative halls of the nation men of giant minds and boundless patriotism, and taught the world a lesson of charity and liberality by the munificent contributions of many of her sons towards her libraries and public institutions; and the names of Lawrence, Phillips, Everett, Ticknor, Parker, Bigelow, and Bates, suggest themselves as men who have set bright examples in distributing the treasures Providence made them stewards of.

Glancing over the pages of history one is struck by the number of memorable events connected with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, many of the most important occurring in the month of September. It was in that month, 1620, the Pilgrim Fathers weighed anchor and left Old England; in that month, 1630 (an occasion so eloquently alluded to by the Hon. Mr. Winthrop to-night), the name of Boston was given to a lot of straggling tents and rough cabins; in that month, 1759, the fortress of Quebec surrendered, the sons of Massachusetts assisting in the assault, and the Colonial Assembly of Massachusetts ordering a monument to the memory of Wolf. Happily the bitterness and bickerings engendered

by the strife of those days have passed away, and to-day French Canadians and English mingle politically and socially, one vying with the other in manifestations of loyalty to the British Crown.

But, sir, above and beyond all this, was it not in the month of September, 1787, that the Constitution of the United States, that work of great men, was signed? And was it not in September, 1851, twenty-nine years ago, that you celebrated what was then considered the completion of your magnificent railroad system? Now, I do not know whether you have a patron saint; but assuredly, if you have, it must be Saint September,—a month of happy augury, a month crowded with memorable events and incidents in your local as well as national history. The only mistake your forefathers made in emptying the three cargoes of tea into the bay was, that they did not do it three months sooner; but they probably made all preliminary arrangements in September, and as they proved they knew their own business best I shall not question their wisdom of dates.

Mr. Mayor, we Canadians appreciate to the fullest extent your public spirit and national progress, and we are not unmindful of the fact that whatever adds to your greatness exercises a beneficial effect upon every inhabitant of the North American continent. We look upon you as neighbors, as friends, as co-laborers in the vineyard of human industry; and we earnestly pray for perpetual amity between the three great branches of the British family. We pray, too, that the memory of many fratricidal conflicts may be veiled in oblivion, and that the book of blood be closed forever. The struggle must not be upon the battle-field; it must be upon the commercial marts, in the workshops, in the factories, and for preëminence in the arts of peace. We may reserve to ourselves the right

to glory in the traditions of the British Empire ; you may glory in your Constitution, baptized, as it was, in the blood of patriots ; we may claim that on our system of government we have grafted all the better portions of the British Constitution ; but whatever either claims should serve but to establish universal brotherhood throughout the entire continent. I dare not ask you to model your Constitution in every respect after that of the mother-country ; neither should you care what form of government we are most devoted to. The poet has said : —

“ Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side
In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree ?
Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried,
If he kneel not before the same altar with me ? ”

And as in religion, so let it be in all national affairs ; let us be good soldiers in the army of Freedom, of Peace, of Progress, and in our commercial affairs forget, at times, that one flag does not cover us all.

I am glad, indeed, to know that the bonds of generous international feeling are being strengthened day after day ; and we Canadians glory in your successes, as we would sympathize with you in your misfortunes. I remember many years ago reading a motto that graced one of your public edifices on a festive occasion, and it will bear repetition here ; it was this : —

“ Then let us haste the bonds to knit,
And in the work be handy ;
That we may blend God save the Queen
With Yankee Doodle Dandy ! ”

“ You, gentlemen, have your special tariff arrangements ; we, too, have lately inaugurated a new fiscal policy. It is all very well to hew wood and draw water ; but, as you

found many years ago, it becomes rather monotonous to hew and draw all the time for other people; one likes to own a portion of the wood, and sometimes to drink a little of the water. So we are endeavoring, by a revised tariff, to develop our interests, to give permanency and fulness to our native resources, and vitality to our industrial institutions.

There is no feeling of jealous antagonism towards the United States, for I really believe that, so soon as our Dominion is in a position to do it, the right hand of commercial fellowship will be extended and some measure of the reciprocal relations once existing be again restored. We are children; you have reached the prime of life, and we found it rather difficult to jump a sixty-inch hurdle, while you could step over our seventeen and a half inch bars without drawing breath.

I said that we were trying the experiment of a new tariff, and, although we pinch your commercial corns a little, I believe the result will prove beneficial to both of us. Our aims and responsibilities are not widely dissimilar; the intercourse between us is almost as close as between State and State, and it behooves us on the soil of North America to cultivate feelings of amity towards one another, and to demonstrate that on this side of the Atlantic exists one of the greatest confederation of freemen the world has ever known.

Gentlemen and ladies, I again thank you, and, through you, the citizens of Boston, for affording me the opportunity of being present here to-night; the recollection of your hospitality will ever be a green spot in my memory. Proud I am to see to-night the flags of both countries intertwined; so may they ever be, fold within fold, color blending with color, until "their varying tints unite and form in heaven's light one arch of peace."

Mr. McIntosh's remarks were received with great applause.

Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Secretary of State, was next introduced, and said:—

ADDRESS OF THE HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When your committee, some months ago, was so kind as to visit Washington to invite the President and the members of his Cabinet to join in this great celebration, I told them that there was one claim which the City of Boston had upon me that I never had failed to recognize, and should not do so in this her festivity; and that is, that I was born, and educated, and bred in Boston. And while it was a matter of regret with the President that his plans for his visit to the distant parts of the Union would not permit him to be present, and while all of the Cabinet could not find it in their power to leave either their vacations or the calls of duty elsewhere, the Attorney-General and myself, being natives of this city, felt that we could not refrain from the pleasure, and that at least our merit as natives of Boston would be recognized, whatever difference of opinion there might be in regard to any of the rest of our lives. I had two very good reasons, as I thought also, for having some curiosity to be present. One was, that I remember perfectly well the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary, when I, as a scholar of the Latin School, was a part of the demonstration of that day; and a feeling that I would like to compare Boston and the celebration of that day, with Boston now and its present display of itself, and my views as a boy with my views as a man, led me to wish to be present. Another reason, which I think you will recognize as sound and pertinent, is that I had no expectation of being able to be present on the three hundredth anniversary.

Of Boston as it was up to the year 1838 and 1839, when

I left the Law School at Cambridge to go to New York, I have a very thorough knowledge. You may remember that the boys of Boston were divided into animosities against one another from their residence in different parts of so great a city. I was a "West-End-er," and it was perfectly understood that any "North-End-er" or "South-End-er" was not to be admitted within our lines without a severe drubbing; and the same punishment was bestowed upon us whenever we crossed their limits. I think the "West-End-ers" were not quite as famous for vehemence, and perhaps for success, in these battles as the "North-End-ers." The "North-End-ers" really didn't use civilized methods of warfare, and, of course, a cultivated community like the boys at the West End were at a certain disadvantage in these rival conflicts.

The first public dinner that I ever was present at was one that was given to me in Faneuil Hall when I was ten years old. To be sure there was quite a number of other young persons in the same predicament of having received medals at the public schools; and there was an honorable and useful habit of giving a public dinner to the medal scholars in Faneuil Hall, which I hear has since been discontinued; and, in fact, I observe that even on the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, which might lead naturally to some such festivity, the dinner is omitted. Now, that dinner given, as I say, to me—but if there was any other medal boy speaking to you he would say to him—was an important introduction to life to me, and if I have ever gained in my later life any credit for either eating or speaking at dinners, it has been owing to that early hospitality. I have never seen a dinner that seemed to me so great, and I don't know that there has ever been a day in my life in which I have felt that I really was so important a part of the community in which I lived, as

on that day. And then when I thought that the community in which I lived was no mean community, but the City of Boston, which is the very central figure of all that was valuable, and noble, and virtuous, in the life of America, why, of course, to be no mean citizen of no mean city was a very great honor indeed.

Cotton Mather speaks of Boston at that early day as "the great metropolis of the whole English America." Boston has never got ahead of that situation since. The early condition of fame then acquired makes it impossible for Boston to surpass itself in that direction, and, having gained it, she quietly relinquished the contest in mere numbers and wealth to those other confluent streams of population which come together from nobody knows where.

Boston and Boston boys have been very much a topic of consideration, and sometimes of dispute, in other parts of the country. It is a great good fortune to a man to be able to add something to the reputation of Boston if he stays here, but that is very difficult; but to be able to add reputation, even in the smallest degree, to the city of our birth and our love by leaving it, why, that is an immense satisfaction. It is much easier to gain a reputation anywhere else in this country than it is to keep a reputation in Boston, because Boston is really the master of the judgments of the whole country about people. What Boston thinks of a man that lives in New Orleans, or in Chicago, or in New York, is the final judgment of what he is and what he is worth; and while everybody that was not born in Boston don't admit it, yet they feel it in their hearts. Boston boys, as I understand it, when we were growing up, were most the pride of Boston and most the subject of public attention. But I have noticed that for some years the girls of Boston have been more in the minds

of our countrymen, to say nothing of being in their hearts and on their lips. And the girls of Boston have this advantage in their removals and circulation throughout this great country, impressing always the interest of Boston, of being able to do it under an assumed name, and not being so much detected, and so easily, as the boys are.

But I think, gentlemen and ladies, that the Boston people, those born here, those who have always lived here from their birth, and those who have come here by the attraction of this metropolis of New England, in order to make their fortunes and their fame, must all feel a great pride and a great self-respect for themselves as Bostonians when they see what Boston is now, what it was, and what it continually, without a break, has been in all the higher relations of civic duty, of devotion to country, of the love of the whole country, and in the participation in the great movements of American society that have advanced us from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and made us, in the judgment of all the great powers of the world, their equals in strength and their superiors in happiness. If there is any good thing that has been done in this country, I will not say that Boston has always been the first mover or the only or the greatest promoter of it; but I will say that no great and valuable movement of this country, and of the age, has ever had to contend against the resistance of Boston. If American liberty, if American law, if American patriotism, has been made wider in its dominion, securer in its footing, nobler in its promise, Boston has had its share in the whole; and in one sense Boston is still, in the great and noble sense of moral and intellectual influence, upon which all things hang in this free country of ours, Boston, without much exaggeration, may be said to be still what Cotton Mather said it was, — "the great metropolis of the whole English America."

Mr. Evarts' remarks were received with great applause, and his local allusions were highly appreciated.

The Mayor then presented Hon. CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General of the United States, who spoke as follows:—

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES DEVENS.

I am very glad, Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens, to be here upon this interesting occasion which celebrates the emigration from the northern bank of the Charles river to the settlement in this city. I cannot claim, with my friend who has just addressed you, to have been born within the ancient limits of Boston; but I was born within the town of Charlestown, which Boston now includes. In the fables of mythology, which you and I, Mr. Mayor, learned when we studied our Latin and Greek together at Cambridge, the god Saturn was said to have devoured his own children. In this case the fable is reversed; for the daughter has devoured her own mother, and both daughter and mother are doing extremely well.

It is not alone the little event of crossing that channel to make this small settlement here, which became almost immediately the chief town of the province, and the chief town of New England, that you celebrate. It is the founding of a State, and it is the men who did that act whom you meet to commemorate to-morrow. Certainly no event in history could be more interesting than the foundation of these States. In Lord Bacon's essay upon honors and dignities he places at the head of those entitled to honor, "The Founders of States." Of this fame the founders of this city and State were eminently worthy. They were a noble, great, and manly race of men. We have been too much accustomed, I think, sometimes in the change of manners that has taken place, to speak of them with

their limitations and deficiencies; and sometimes by elaborating these we draw them out of true perspective when compared with their real character and great virtues. The discoverer of America bore the proud motto, "To Castile and Leon a new world gave Colon." These men are entitled to a prouder motto. They gave a new world to mankind when they laid the foundations of a State here dedicated to civil and religious liberty. Connected with this important anniversary are many interesting events, which are dated from the same anniversary, which will more appropriately, I doubt not, be the subject of our address to-morrow. It was early seen that the union of these colonies was essential to their safety, and in 1643 there was formed the first confederation of the four New England colonies,—Massachusetts, Plymouth, New Haven, and Connecticut,—and John Winthrop, whose statue you have reared to-day, was its first President. Here was the germ of that mighty union whose gateways are to-day on the Atlantic and Pacific seas. It is an interesting fact, also, that while that event occurred on the 17th of September, 1643, the day upon which the Constitution of the United States was finally agreed upon and promulgated to the people of the States for their acceptance was also the 17th of September. Assuredly no event could be greater than this; when we remember how hard and difficult it is to reap the results of a great popular movement; when we remember how difficult it is to bring into a compact form the results of a revolution; when we see how completely that was done in the Constitution of the United States,—no coincidence could be more interesting than the fact that the anniversary of the day upon which that was done is also the anniversary of the settlement of this city. We that have known the blessings of that Constitution; we that have seen its vast power of expansion, as State after State has come within its limits, from regions which were

then but wildernesses; we who have seen its capacity to vindicate itself in the wildest storms of civil commotion,—may surely remember with gratitude that this anniversary, which to-morrow we are to celebrate, is also the anniversary of the formation of the Constitution of the United States. In remembrance of all the prosperity that has come to this country, in gratitude for all the prosperity of this great and widely extended city, no prayer can be more appropriate than that the same powerful Hand which sustained our fathers may extend its protection over us and those who are to come after us.

HON. CHARLES R. RAY, Mayor of St. John, N.B., was next introduced, and said:—

ADDRESS OF HON. CHARLES R. RAY.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The very kind and courteous invitation which was extended to me, as chief magistrate of the City of St. John, to be present and participate in the celebration of the founding of Boston two hundred and fifty years ago, is appreciated by my fellow-citizens; and the City Council, as their representative body in session convened, deemed it their duty, and with evident pleasure and gratification, to present to you, Mr. Mayor, through me, a series of resolutions in testimony of the high respect and admiration they entertain for the citizens of Boston; and on their behalf, as well as my own, I thank you, honored sir, and the members of the several committees of your City Government, for the distinguished honor accorded to me in being one of the guests of the City of Boston on this interesting occasion. I have now the pleasure of presenting you, Mr. Mayor, with the resolutions from the City Government of St. John, N.B.:—

CITY OF ST. JOHN,

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

At a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of St. John, in Common Council, held at the Council Chamber, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of September, A.D. 1880, —

On motion of Mr. ALDERMAN SKINNER, seconded by Mr. ALDERMAN DUFFELL, the following resolution was unanimously adopted : —

“ *Whereas*, His Worship the Mayor has informed this Council that the City of Boston has extended to him an invitation to be present at the celebration, on the seventeenth day of September instant, of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston, and to accept the hospitalities of the City of Boston on that occasion ;

“ *And whereas*, the citizens of St. John remember with the warmest feelings of gratitude and satisfaction the large-hearted and generous manner in which the people of Boston, during the unprecedented calamity that fell upon this city three years ago, came to the relief of those who temporarily required assistance ;

“ *And whereas*, by reason of the intimate social and commercial relations existing between citizens of St. John and the large number of persons now residing in Boston who first had their homes in New Brunswick, and in recognition of the high literary position attained by the City of Boston, and the many evidences it presents of an elevated civilization, and of the fact that the citizens of Boston have from the beginning stood in the van of those who have widened the area of human liberty, it is most seemly that this city should with alacrity avail itself of the present auspicious opportunity of adding its tribute of respect to a people who are fulfilling in so noble a way, as are the citizens of Boston, duties that make the future so hopeful to all who believe in the elevation of our race, —

“ *Therefore, resolved*, That His Worship be requested to accept the invitation, and to convey to the Mayor and City Council of Boston the congratulations of the people of St. John, upon the fact that Boston has arrived at its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and presents so many and varied elements that promise for it a future which will not only keep it an honor to its own nation, but make men everywhere look to it with pride because of the great possibilities it continually shows are within the reach of all people ; and that, while so presenting the congratulations of our city, His

Worship be also requested to make manifest to the City of Boston that the citizens of St. John are desirous that both countries will in future see their way clear to widen rather than narrow the channels of trade between them, and to show that whilst the past demonstrates the capacity of each country to be prosperous independently of the other, yet the higher points of success cannot be brought within the reach of all until our mutual trade shall have as full a share of freedom as is now enjoyed by the citizens of both countries."

[Extract from the Minutes.]

Given under the Common Seal of the City of St. John and the hand of the Mayor the said fourteenth day of September, A D. 1880.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES R. RAY,

Mayor.

By order of the Common Council.

B. LESTER PETERS,

Common Clerk.

Mr. Mayor, reference has been made, in the greeting which I bear from the City Government of St. John, to the generosity and whole-souled aid which the citizens of Boston rendered to the inhabitants of our city in their distress and affliction, made by the fire of June 20th, 1877. I cannot forego the opportunity personally of thanking you, Mr. Mayor, for the prompt and energetic action taken by you; for no sooner had information of the calamity reached you than a despatch was received by my predecessor, the late Mayor: "What can be done?" and, in characteristic keeping with the past record of Boston, you at once summoned a public meeting, and then the generous impulses of your citizens gave vent in cheerful and liberal assistance, as they always do when the call for help is made, from whatever land, and always meet with a generous response. I would be recreant in my duty, and to the trust reposed in me, should I forget, on this evening, to tender on behalf of my countrywomen, which I do with the utmost respect and consideration, the lively and warm affec-

tion which they entertain for the generous and open-hearted liberality which animated the women of Boston in sending such material aid as was most welcome and wanted at the time; and I assure you, ladies, it was, still is, and ever will be, appreciated. The noble efforts put forth by you on that occasion, the name of Boston, will forever be fondly cherished and revered by the citizens of St. John.

The social and commercial relations existing between our city and yours, which has made such wonderful progress in population, wealth, and commerce, are nearer and more intimate and cordial, I am happy to say, than they ever have been at any previous period; we have mutually lived down all the ill-founded prejudices and jealousies that arose out of former disputes and contests, and we now recognize each other as brothers of the great Anglo-Saxon race. The opportunity presents itself of making a few remarks on a subject which I consider of great import to the people of the United States and Canada; that is, the commercial relations of the two countries should be still closer and more extended than those now existing. It is but natural, when we consider the geographical position and close proximity of the same, possessing as they do all the facilities for transport and rapid communication, that they should engage and awaken intelligent inquiry and agitation to bring about that desirable result. If the honorable gentlemen who are charged with the administration of their respective governments at Washington and Ottawa could be induced to take up the question, and arrange for negotiations, I am satisfied that a just and equitable treaty could be enacted, which would prove mutually beneficial to all interested.

There are some historic facts in common between the cities of Boston and St. John which may not be out of place

to refer to at this time. The oldest church in Boston is Christ Church, Salem street; the communion service now in use was the gift of His Late Majesty, George the Second; and if his grandson, George the Third, had possessed the wisdom and benevolence which characterize his granddaughter, Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, England probably would not have lost her old colonies, and with them the brightest jewel of her crown. From the steeple of this ancient church Paul Revere hung out the warning lights on the night of April 18th, 1775, and on that same day the Rector, Dr. Mather Byles, officiated for the last time. I refer to it and to him, as he was born in Boston, and for nearly twenty-five years was Rector of Trinity Church at St. John, where his remains repose. On Christmas day, 1791, he opened our old Trinity Church,—the most historic of all the edifices swept away by the great fire. The only relic saved from it was the "Royal Coat of Arms." They were placed in the old church at its dedication, and remained for nearly a century. The old "Arms" have a history: they are refugees; for, at the evacuation of Boston, March 17th, 1776, they were removed out of the Council Chamber, in the old Town House, head of State street, and taken to St. John when the British army retired; this sacred old relic—the Royal Arms (Lion and Unicorn)—will, in a few weeks, take its place again in the new Trinity Church. Then, my friends, if you desire to see what your ancestors saw,—the old Coat of Arms,—I cordially invite you to come down to St. John.

Boston can with confidence claim that no city has taken one step in advance of her, as by common consent she stands forth as one of the most beautiful, complete, and refined cities in the world, being surrounded with all the accessories which contribute and lead up to the highest state

of civilization and culture, courting self-investigation and free thought,—the evidence of which is seen in her splendid seats of learning, free libraries, and other benevolent institutions, denoting the wisdom and benevolence of her patriotic and philanthropic citizens, who have founded and sustain by their gifts these noble and stately edifices for the well-being of man. In the proud and happy position which Boston holds to-day, the proofs of the Divine favor may plainly be read as bestowed upon her in the past two hundred and fifty years, and at the close of her fifth century of existence as a city may her greatness and prosperity be increased a thousand fold, and the beautiful prayer which is inscribed on your City Arms—"Let God be with us, as he was with our fathers"—be accorded to you in the future, as it has been in the past.

MAYOR KELLEY was next introduced, and said:—

ADDRESS OF HON. FRANK H. KELLEY, MAYOR OF WORCESTER, MASS.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you for this cordial greeting, in behalf of the citizens of the heart of the Commonwealth, whom I have the honor to represent on this occasion.

The Tree of Liberty, planted on these shores two hundred and fifty years ago, found in Boston a soil in which it has grown and flourished, and its majestic branches protect to-day your happy homes and thriving industries.

Every man, woman, and child of your city partakes at will of the fruit which hangs in golden clusters among its sheltering leaves. From its boughs you have filled the tables of this hospitable anniversary. I congratulate you, in the name of the City of Worcester. My simple words but

poorly convey to you the sentiments of pride which thrill the heart of the Commonwealth as the scroll of your history is unfolded.

That history is yours; but it is the property of fifty millions of American freemen, and to-day permeates the whole country — Boston, truly the Athens of America, with her public schools, her libraries, her churches, her public gardens, her monuments commemorative of civil and religious liberty, the most illustrious in the annals of time.

I bow in reverence before those patriots and heroes who look down upon us from these hallowed walls. The immortal Webster seems still to speak to us here, for liberty and union, with eloquence irresistible as the tide of a mighty river. What were the temples of Minerva compared with the pillars of our republic, based on freedom, virtue, education and toleration!

Would you accept the Acropolis, restored to its original charms and glory, with its associations, for Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill, with their associations? Never! No, never!

Greece, in her glory, had 475,000 slaves; Rome, 900,000; America has none. Greece had 25,000 free people; Rome had 300,000; America has 50,000,000.

Boston is the crown jewel in our constellation, because she has always been foremost for liberty and the rights of man, and against tyranny and tyrants. The conquering power of freedom was well illustrated when Boston received the gallant sons of South Carolina with open arms, who came, after slavery went down in the darkness of war, to plant the Palmetto tree on Bunker Hill, beside that monument to which Kossuth, from an Austrian dungeon, pointed and said, "My voice shrinks from the task to mingle with the awful pathos of that majestic orator,— silent like the grave, and yet melodious like the song

of immortality, a senseless cold granite, and yet warm with inspiration like a patriot's heart, immovable like the past, and yet stirring like the future, which never stops, it looks like a prophet and speaks like an oracle."

There it stands, overlooking a free and happy people, and may it forever remain the emblem of equality, unity, and peace. And may the Palmetto tree grow and flourish, reminding us of the necessity of pacification and concord.

Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN was then introduced as the representative of the First Church of Boston. He said:—

ADDRESS OF HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, OF BOSTON.

Mr. Mayor,—In responding to the call to speak in behalf of the First Church in Boston, I may say, that, like that church and like this good town of Boston, I had my origin in Charlestown. I was born, sir, within a stone's throw of the spot where the first Court of Assistants was held, and where Governor John Winthrop for the first time on the soil of Massachusetts unrolled the charter which he brought over from England. It always has seemed to me that upon this spot a statue of Winthrop holding that invaluable charter ought to be erected; or, at least, some memorial should be placed to distinguish that great historic event.

Before forming a town, however, and before taking measures to constitute a commonwealth, the first thing which Winthrop and his associates did was to form a church,—showing that the chief object which they had in mind, and what they came here under so many privations to secure, was the free, unmolested worship of God, according to the dictates of their own consciences. And this first work which they did has lasted to this day. The First Church has now

precisely the same form of covenant, in precisely the same words, which was framed and signed by Winthrop, by Isaac Johnson, — the husband of the princely Arabella, — by Deputy-Governor Dudley, by John Wilson, the first minister, and the others. This was on July 30, 1630. The first Court of Assistants was held on the 23d of August following, at which the first thing determined upon was how the ministers should be maintained. This was fifteen days before Boston was named.

The difference between the first house of worship erected by Winthrop and his associates, the low, mud-plastered building at the corner of State and Devonshire streets, and the tasteful temple which their successors now hold, at the corner of Berkeley and Marlborough streets, marks, as well as any other illustration which can be given, the advance which these two hundred and fifty years have brought about. But the most interesting memorial we have in our present elegant, architectural church edifice is the original church covenant, inscribed on one of the stained-glass windows. By this we testify that, whatever change and progress may be brought about by prosperity in material things, there need be no change in the expression of Christian fellowship. Governor Winthrop, we are told, often, in the absence of his minister, exhorted in the church. And this grace, or at least the faculty of exhibiting it, has been shared by his successors in office.

We of the First Church in Boston cheerfully coöperate with you, sir, and the other fathers of the city, in seeking to pay honor to the memory of John Winthrop, your founder and our founder. No character, during the centuries of modern history, is more illustrious for those peculiarly combined qualities of persistency and resignation, of courage

and meekness, of firmness and conciliation, which he exhibited in the accomplishment of his great work, — the founding of a Christian commonwealth. Moses, in leading the Israelites through the wilderness, did not show greater faith and courage than did Winthrop when he pioneered his fleet of ten ships to these inhospitable shores. Whatever good influence Massachusetts has exerted, what she is and what she has been, may be traced back to the good seed which he brought with him and planted here.

Mr. Mayor, the motto on our city seal — *Sicut patribus, sit Deus nobis* — is an official acknowledgment of the providence of God, and a perpetual prayer for its continuance. This is the lesson of the hour. As long as in church, and in school, and in daily life, the providence of God is devoutly recognized, we need fear no evil.

This closed the exercises, and the audience dispersed.

EXERCISES IN THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.



Fredrick O. Price

EXERCISES IN THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

A more appropriate place could not have been selected for the literary exercises of the day than the Old South Meeting House, a building hallowed by association with so many important events in the history of the city. The interior of the building was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting. A large platform was erected on the side where the pulpit formerly stood, upon which the members of the city government and their guests were seated. The audience was accommodated with chairs in the body of the house and in the galleries. The Boston Cadet Band was placed in the first gallery, and played appropriate selections at intervals during the exercises.

At 9 o'clock the Mayor introduced the Rev. GEORGE E. ELLIS,¹ who offered the following prayer:—

PRAYER BY REV. GEORGE E. ELLIS.

Almighty and eternal God! Thon art the Author and the Giver of life; the God of nations and of men; the refuge and hope of all our fleeting generations. We would

¹ Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., the seventeenth in the line of succession of the ministers of the First Church of Boston,—which is so identified with the first settlement of the town,—and now in the twenty-seventh year of his pastorate, was designated as the chaplain for the commemorative services to-day. He being in Europe, his brother was invited to represent in this service the First Church, of which he is himself a member.

acknowledge Thee in all our ways. We would lift a devout and reverent thought to Thee, that we may hallow the memories, the exercises, and the enjoyments of this day. Thou wert the God of our fathers. Their strength and their fidelity came alike from their faith in God, from their reverent obedience of Thy will, from their earnest piety, from their regard for us their children, to a late posterity. We bless Thee for all those guiding and protecting providences of Thine over these passing centuries of time, while these scenes have changed from a wilderness to civilization, to the marts of industry, thrift, and prosperity, and the homes and altars of domestic life! Inheriting the blessing of a wise and faithful ancestry, we would live and act in the reverence of God, in the love and obedience of all Christian truth, in filial regard to Thy holy will in all things. May we leave this fair heritage to those that shall come after us more and more privileged, secure, and happy under Thy guidance and blessing.

We would all, as dependent and trusting children, join in the filial prayer,—Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen.

Music followed, and the Mayor then read the following ode, written for the occasion by MARGARET CATHERINE WINSLOW, a descendant of John Winslow, brother of Governor Edward Winslow:—

THE ANNIVERSARY ODE.

God save our City loved,
The Pilgrims' refuge proved
 In darkest hour.
Home of our fathers' choice,
Home where Religion's voice
Still called them to rejoice,
 Unchecked by power.

Home in our fathers' need,
Home of a simpler creed,
 Holy and pure.
Free now from bigots' rule,
God save the Church and School,
Ne'er let a tyrant's tool
 From truth allure.

God help our sons to bear
Onward the work and prayer
 Of those who sleep;
God help our daughters here
In reverent love and fear
The future race to rear,
 His laws to keep.

So shall the land we prize
Up to true glory rise,
 In goodness great;
So shall all nations come
To make our land their home,
No more o'er earth to roam.
 God save the State!

The band played another selection, after which the Mayor delivered the following oration:—

ORATION BY HON. FREDERICK O. PRINCE, MAYOR.

We commemorate to-day the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston. We have closed an important volume of our history. Before we open another, let us pause, and indulge for a few moments the natural sentiment which at such time prompts to retrospection.

We have, with great propriety, assembled in the "Old South." This "Sanctuary of Freedom" is full of memories that belong to the occasion. All its associations are in harmony with it. On this spot John Winthrop, the first Governor of the New England Colony and the founder of Boston, lived and died. Here, after it had been consecrated to religious purposes for more than two hundred years, Thatcher, and Willard, and Sewall, and Prince, and Huntington, and Wisner, and Blagden, and all the other pious ministers of this ancient society, have preached the Word of God, illustrating by their saintly lives the sincerity of their preaching. Here was uttered the prayer—the efficacy of which piety and faith do not doubt—for the deliverance of New England from the formidable French armada that threatened its destruction in 1746. Here patriotism has uttered its most stirring eloquence and its most earnest appeals. Here the "grave, sad men" of the days which tried men's souls met to demand the removal of the royal troops. Here Otis—that "flame of fire"—protested against the impressment of seamen, and other oppressive measures of the mother-country. Here Adams denounced in thunder tones the tyranny of England. Here Quincy—"that keen blade which so soon wore out its scabbard"—and Warren, and Hancock, and other illustrious patriots, asserted colonial rights and prepared the people for revolution and

independence. Here in yonder gallery has stood the majestic form of Washington. Such associations make the place sacred.

The proprieties of the day would have been better observed if he who has inherited with the blood of our great governor so largely his talents and abilities, had been willing to perform the duties here assigned to me. His eloquence, learning, and scholarship would have become his theme, and been worthy this presence. All must regret that he has left the task to one who cannot hope to satisfy the demands of the occasion.

That learned and pious divine, the Rev. Thomas Prince, who for so many years officiated as the pastor of this church, in his centurial sermon preached in 1730, just after this edifice was built, or rather rebuilt, standing probably on the very spot where I now stand, well observed that it was "extremely proper that upon the close of the first century of our settlement in this chief part of the land to *look back* to the beginning of this remarkable transaction."

If it was thus proper on our first centennial anniversary, one hundred and fifty years ago, "*to look back*," with greater reason should we do so at this time.

If it be true that history is philosophy teaching by example, then it is most proper not only to look back, but to seriously reflect upon the past, so that we may discover the causes of our national prosperity and progress, and ascertain what has contributed to the spread of those ideas which have generated civil and religious liberty, and promoted the growth of those political and social institutions by which human happiness has been so greatly increased and civilization so greatly advanced, to the end that we may so shape the present as to secure the future.

Two centuries and a half make a small space of time in the history of a nation, and yet what astounding changes have occurred in our civic annals since John Winthrop, on the 17th day of September, 1630, landed with the Puritan settlers on this peninsula ! The same ocean which bore the Pilgrims' bark to our shore still rolls in all its wild, mysterious grandeur. The same sun warms and lights the earth. In the same heaven still flames the bright belt of Orion, and its deep concave still shows the same vacant place, where the lost Pleiad conceals herself in shame for having wedded with a mortal lover ; but all else how different ! Scarcely a feature of the landscape remains to tell us how nature looked before she was subdued by civilization. The sea has been converted into land ; the hills have been levelled, the valleys filled up ; the sites of the Indian wigwams are now those of the palaces of our merchant-princes, and, where "the wild fox dug his hole unscared," art has reared her beautiful temples for the worship of God, and the dissemination of learning. Winthrop found in the territory but a single occupant, — William Blackstone. To-day the population of our municipality, with that of its suburbs, — which practically makes a part of our city, — is nearly half a million. The domain of the Great Republic in the first year of our history was a wilderness, inhabited mostly by savage tribes and savage beasts. It is now the home of fifty millions of free, prosperous, happy, and intelligent people, living in peace under the best government ever devised by man. Before Winthrop's arrival there were, it is true, some small settlements on the Atlantic coast. In Virginia a feeble colony was struggling to maintain itself. At Plymouth, a settlement, commenced in 1620, was hardly in a more prosperous condition. At Salem there were only three hundred colonists, who had come over two years before, and

whose numbers were fast being decimated by sickness, suffering, and the hardships of the settler's life. At a few other places attempts at colonization had been made, but they were all on the eve of being abandoned.

On the monument erected at Beacon Hill by the patriots of seventy-six, "to commemorate that train of events which led to the American Revolution and finally secured liberty and independence to the United States," was this inscription, "Americans — while from this eminence scenes of luxuriant fertility, of flourishing commerce, and the abodes of social happiness, meet your view — forget not those who, by their exertions, have secured to you these blessings." Let us obey the injunction ; let us especially on this day recall the heroic ones who thus have a perpetual claim on our remembrance and gratitude.

The *first* century and a half of the history of Boston is the history of the colonization and settlement of the country ; the history of the rise and growth of that invincible spirit of liberty which animated the people to assert their political rights, and ultimately led to the separation of the colonies from the mother-country and to their erection into an independent nation. If we shall "make our annals true," no history of the Revolution nor of the United States, from the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the close of the great civil war, could be written without narrating the *last* century of our history ; for Boston has taken an active part in all the great political, social, and military events which make this important epoch memorable. During all her two hundred and fifty years of life, her thoughts, sentiments, policy, and political and moral principles, and the action of her representative men, native and adopted, have largely influenced, guided, and controlled the country. Nor has she been act-

uated by the vulgar ambition to lead and direct; she has ever been prompted by the purest patriotism and the highest public spirit.

The English colonists, both men and women, who first settled here, and from whom we are descended, were a remarkable body. To understand rightly their character, the work they were called to perform, the difficulties they were forced to encounter, and the opposition they were compelled to meet; to appreciate their courage, fortitude, energy, patience, perseverance, and indomitable will; to reach their motives and explain the reasons and causes of their ultimate success in establishing themselves on this continent,—we must, to quote again the language of the Rev. Thomas Prince, “look back.” We must consider the political condition, and also the ecclesiastical condition, of the mother-country when the policy of colonizing America was first formed and the efforts for its accomplishment first made.

Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the throne, in 1558, although Romanism was proscribed, and Protestantism established as the national religion, there was no such thing as *religious liberty* in England or in any other country. Such an idea had not then dawned upon the world. As has been well said, “It was scarcely an object of speculation in the abstract theories of philosophers, or dreamed of by men of ordinary minds.” The statutes passed in the reign of Henry VIII. declared him the absolute master over the consciences of the people, it being therein enacted that “whatever his majesty should enjoin in matters of religion should be obeyed by all his subjects;” and all authority touching the Church, which had been for ages before the Reformation exercised by the Pope, was transferred to the temporal monarch by the Act of Supremacy. He determined all causes

in the Church, and was alone authorized to make all laws, regulations, and ceremonies in respect to it, and none made, without his consent, were valid. All appeals which had formerly been made to Rome were henceforth to be made to the king's chancery. These acts had been repealed in the reign of Mary, but were restored by the new Act of Supremacy on the accession of Elizabeth, entitled "An Act for restoring to the Crown the ancient jurisdiction over the State, ecclesiastical and spiritual, and for abolishing foreign power."

The love of authority, for which Elizabeth was noted, did not dispose her to relinquish the power thus vested in her, and she began her reign by a proclamation "forbidding all changes in religious forms until they should be determined by law." The queen was a good friend to protestantism as opposed to popery, but the bitter opponent of all protestantism which did not square with her own and that of the State. As she was, by the Act of Supremacy, the head of the Church, and invested with the whole power of framing its policy, the Act of Uniformity was soon passed, compelling all her subjects "to worship on the State pattern and in the parish churches," with no exceptional indulgence to tender consciences. In 1562 the Articles of Religion were adopted, and with these different enactments "the Church of England became completely established by law."

The Court of High Commission, created under the provisions of the Act of Supremacy, authorized the queen to appoint commissioners with full power "to inquire into, reform, and punish all errors, heresies, schisms, abuses, contempts, offences, and enormities whatever." Nothing shows so strongly the ignorance of the age, in respect to the true nature of civil and ecclesiastical authority, and the just distinctions and limitations in respect thereto, and the utter negation of reason

in the introduction of religious changes, as the grant of such vast and dangerous powers to the crown. As might be expected, those powers were terribly prostituted, and led to the most disgraceful and cruel persecutions of some of the most eminent and best subjects of the realm, for no other reason than differences of opinion touching religious matters, — opinions which related more to forms than doctrines.

By the Act of 23 Elizabeth, passed in 1582, it was made *treason* to worship except in accordance with the form prescribed by law. This form was that of the English Church. As the sovereign had full jurisdiction over the Church, with power to say what should or should not be believed in respect to religion by the subject, and as nonconformity with legal ecclesiastical forms was *treason*, and as the terrible Court of High Commission was organized with all its cruel machinery to discover and punish the recusant, it was apparent that a high-spirited race like the English would not tamely submit to such ecclesiastical tyranny. Very soon many persons appeared who claimed that there were errors in the Church which the Reformation had not eradicated, and which they could not conscientiously recognize; that, in fact, the Church was still corrupted with the remains of popery. These dissenters were termed *Puritans*, because they wanted a purer system of worship and discipline, and are known in history as "Early Puritans," to distinguish them from those of the period of the Commonwealth.

These Puritans comprised two sects, one of which was termed *Separatists*, or *Independents*, afterwards *Brownists*, because Robert Brown was one of their prominent advocates. They maintained that the Church was a "spiritual association, and should consequently be *separate* from the world and its rulers, and be governed by the laws of Christ as given in the

New Testament ;” hence their distinctive appellation of *Separatists*. They maintained, in fact, the separation of Church and State, and advocated free, as opposed to enforced, religion. They regarded Christ as the head of the Church, and not man, although that man might be a king ; and that to Christ only was due that religious obedience which was claimed by State churches. The Separatists soon began to form themselves into societies ; but, as their religious belief and worship were by law treason, they were forced to meet in secret and obscure places.

Persecution of these bold schismatics soon followed. All the vast powers of the Court of High Commission were set in motion for their detection and punishment. Spies and informers watched them day and night. Large numbers were arrested and imprisoned, and many of them and their teachers and preachers executed.

As has been truly said, you can follow the history of the dissenting church “by the track of her blood.” It would thus seem that some of the subjects of Queen Elizabeth gained but little in the way of religious liberty by the exchange of Romanism for Protestantism.

Upon the accession of King James to the throne, on the death of Elizabeth, in 1603, it was thought that he would be more favorably disposed towards the Separatists than his predecessor, as he had been bred a Puritan, and they sought the royal permission to worship merely “privately,” and not in “public places.” But the king refused and was inexorable. Shortly afterwards a proclamation was issued in which the dissenting ministers were admonished “to conform to the Church and obey the same, or else dispose of themselves and their families some other way, as being men unfit for their obstinacy and contempt to occupy such places.”

Many of the more determined Separatists fled to Holland, where freedom of worship was accorded to them ; but large numbers were captured in trying to get away, and were thrown into prison and otherwise punished. It is worthy of note that the first unsuccessful attempt to escape was made at Boston, in Lincolnshire, our namesake, which seems to have been one of the principal places whence these dissenters embarked. In 1608, the church which had been established at Scrooby, under William Brewster, emigrated from that port.

These refugees spent several years in Amsterdam and Leyden, in the enjoyment of that peaceful exercise of their religion which was denied them in the land of their fathers. Finding, however, that they were subjected to many inconveniences, impediments, and obstacles, they formed the resolution to emigrate to America, where their posterity could preserve their nationality, and where they could gather around them those who spoke the English language, had the same religious habits of life, and maintained the observance of the Sabbath more in consonance with biblical direction than the Dutch.

It is rather an amusing fact, in view of subsequent events, that when the Pilgrim Fathers solicited from King James permission to worship God as they saw fit, this royal bigot, in refusing the application, graciously intimated that if they would carry themselves "peacefully, and made no disturbance by their fanatical practices," he would not molest them, "as they were too insignificant to be looked after." Too insignificant to be looked after! What would have been the emotions of King James if he could have then caught a glimpse of the future ; if he could have anticipated this day ; if he could have seen what his successor on the British throne now sees,—this handful of persecuted exiles, "too

insignificant to be looked after," grown into one of the most prosperous and powerful nations of the earth, occupying a territory thirty times larger than his own kingdom, and containing a population ten times greater than that over which he tyrannized? If the haughty Stuart had deigned to take counsel of that humble, but saintly Puritan, the Rev. John Smyth, he might have judged and spoken differently, for that inspired divine did anticipate the future of America; for in a letter to his church, on their departure for New England, he says, "You are few in number; yet considering that the Kingdom of Heaven is as a grain of mustard seed, small in the beginning, I do not doubt you may in time *grow up to a multitude*, and be, as it were, a great tree full of fruitful branches."

Arrangements were made with certain companies holding grants from the Crown by the Pilgrims, by which they were permitted to establish a plantation in America. On the 21st of December, 1620, the "Mayflower" landed on Plymouth Rock, amid the snows and ice of a New England winter, one hundred and one emigrants, weary, worn, and tempest-tossed, but brave, hopeful, and undaunted. Nearly one-half of these died during the first winter from exposure and want; but the inflexible spirit and high resolve of the survivors did not abate, and none returned to their old homes.

"Oh! strong hearts and true — not one went back in the 'Mayflower';
No, not one looked back who had set his hand to that ploughing."

The *Puritans* who came with Winthrop and those who subsequently followed them belonged to a different set of dissenters. They were dissatisfied with the Church as established under Elizabeth, and regretted that the principles of

the Reformation had not been adopted to a fuller extent; but they did not wish to sever their connection with the English Church as completely as the Separatists. They acquiesced for the most part in the new establishment, in the royal supremacy, the uniformity of worship, and the articles of religion. They looked for future reformation at more prosperous times, and looked for it *within*, and not as the Separatists, *without*, the Church Establishment. But they were grievously disappointed. The system of Elizabeth being continued under her successor, all the nonconformists, both Puritans and Separatists, were alike most cruelly persecuted by Archbishop Bancroft, who had succeeded to the primacy. In 1604, excommunication, with all its disabilities and penalties, was launched against them. In a single year three hundred clergymen were deprived of their livings, and the laity were prosecuted on the slightest suspicion and for the most trifling causes.

In 1625 Charles I. succeeded James, and new persecutions against all who were not in full sympathy with the Church were commenced by Laud, with greater cruelty than even Bancroft had exercised in the preceding reign.

Soon the sad conviction that time would bring no amelioration of their condition forced itself upon them. They saw no reason to expect the English hierarchy would abate any of its pretensions; that it would concede the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, or tolerate any differences of religious opinion. For three-quarters of a century, the English Church, as established by Elizabeth, had compelled, by the severest edicts, conformity throughout the realm, and there was no promise of relief, no dawning rays of a brighter day, when religious liberty was to be declared the right and prerogative of an English subject. It was evident

that the nonconformists must either abandon their religious views, and accept the English Church with all its objectionable ceremonies, or depart from the land of their birth and share the exile of Robinson, and Brewster, and Carver, and the other Pilgrims who went over in the "Mayflower." They chose the latter alternative.

If the great Puritan leaders had anticipated the political changes of even the immediate future, it may be doubted if many of the Pilgrims of high birth and social standing, who emigrated in 1620, and who accompanied Winthrop, and Dudley, and Johnson, and Endicott, and Sir Richard Saltonstall, in 1630, would not have preferred to remain and suffer for the time, leaving New England to be colonized by those interested in mercantile adventures, rather than separate from the fatherland. But they did not then see what is now so apparent, that the persecutions of Crown and Church were generating a revolution which was to overturn both king and aristocracy, and bring to the block the former, for being what the sentence of his Puritan judges declared him to be, "a tyrant, a traitor, a murderer, and a public enemy." They did not then see that the reign of the Stuarts would soon terminate forever; that the brave Puritan statesmen would soon rouse the people to resist their oppressors, and establish that civil liberty which must first exist as the basis of religious liberty. They could not then see that the principle afterwards asserted by Roger Williams, "that a most flourishing civil state is best maintained with full liberty in religious concernment," would be soon recognized in England; nor did they then anticipate that the sect so long despised and persecuted would soon lay the foundations of those free institutions which have done so much for the Anglo-Saxon race, since even Hume, the panegyrist of the Stuarts, had admitted, that "the precious spark of liberty was

kindled and preserved by the Puritans alone, and it was to this sect that the English owe the whole freedom of their constitution."

No such pleasing visions were vouchsafed to these liberty-loving, God-fearing men, and sadly and sorrowfully they prepared to leave their English homes, with all their endearing associations, for freedom in exile.

The Rev. John White had attempted to form a settlement in the Massachusetts Bay, in 1625; but it was about being abandoned when a scheme of colonization on a large scale was projected by the Massachusetts Company, of London, and a royal charter obtained for the purpose.

As so much has been said in respect to the rights of the patentees under this charter, and as much of their subsequent action—and especially the action of the people of Boston—can only be explained by reference to the powers therein granted, a few words in relation to its provisions may not be inappropriate.

The *executive* power of the corporation was vested in a governor, deputy-governor, and eighteen assistants. The *legislative* power was vested in a "more solemn assembly," composed of the governor, deputy-governor, the assistants, and all the freemen of the company in person, whose meetings were called "Great and General Courts." These courts were empowered to make all laws and ordinances for the government of the plantation "which should not be repugnant to the laws of England," so that it "might be so religiously and civilly governed, as the good life and orderly conversation of the inhabitants might invite the natives to the knowledge of the Christian faith, which in the royal intention, and in the adventurer's free profession, was the principal end of the plantation." They were authorized to elect freemen,—the governor, deputy-

governor, assistants, and other officers. The emigrants and their posterity were declared "to be natural-born subjects and entitled to the immunities of Englishmen within every other dominion of the crown as if born within the realm."

It has been claimed that the chief object of the emigrants was to provide an asylum "where nonconformists might transport themselves and enjoy the liberty of their own persuasion in matters of worship and church discipline;" but it is difficult to see how they got this privilege through their charter. They could make laws and execute them, but they could make no laws "repugnant to those of England." All colonial legislation must accord with that of the mother-country. As they were not allowed there to worship God as they pleased, they could not lawfully do so in the colony. The charter granted no such liberty, and, as Lord Coke declared, it could not grant any such liberty, because it would be in violation of the common law. Nor did the charter "recognize the least departure in religious worship from that of the Church of England." As has been observed, King James refused to allow the Separatists who settled at Plymouth the enjoyment of liberty of conscience and the free worship of God; and his successor, under the direction of Laud, followed the same policy. The letter of Winthrop and his associates on their departure from England expresses the warmest attachment to the Church of England, and we are warranted in inferring from it that the writers not only had no intention or disposition then to separate from the Church, but felt they had no power to do so.

When the scheme for colonizing New England by the London Company was first projected, many of the members—"gentlemen of good estate and reputation"—agreed to join the expedition with their families, provided the whole government of the Colony and the Patent were transferred to this

country. The condition was accepted in August, 1629, and on the 20th of the following October the company "having extraordinary good commendation of Mr. John Winthrop, both for his integritie and sufficiencie, as being every way well fitted and accomplished for the place of governor," elected him to that office.

The expedition was well equipped, and must have cost a large sum of money. It comprised eleven ships, and about eight hundred colonists, and has been well called the "great emigration." The organization of such an enterprise at the time shows great ability and great resources. It is difficult to explain its success without adopting the theory of Burke, who thought it was encouraged and paid for by the contributions of certain wealthy persons of note, who felt that they might themselves be driven, by the dangers of the times, to emigrate, and therefore wanted an established colony to fly to as a place of refuge.

The period was auspicious for the emigration. The government was so engrossed by home affairs that it could give only a divided attention to colonial matters, and slight efforts were made to restrict those who desired to emigrate, whether they took or not the required oath of "allegiance and supremacy."

No event of ancient or modern times is more interesting, as certainly none has proved to be more important in its influence on the political institutions of the nations and the cause of liberty and civilization, than the emigration of this band of colonists in 1630. They were not moved to leave their homes by ignoble motives; by the lust of conquest, the greed of gold, or the desire for fabled fountains of immortal youth. They sought no coveted Atlantis, no Ophir or Cathay, where life could be maintained without toil, and where sunny atmospheres

would give every sensuous delight and restore the glories of the lost Eden. They were men who lifted themselves above the enjoyments and vanities of this world, impelled by the controlling desire to worship their Maker in peace, as their hearts dictated. They knew that the land of their adoption was a wilderness; that dangers were to be encountered, sufferings to be borne, sickness, hunger, and cold to be endured; that the contest required heroic patience, unfaltering perseverance, and almost superhuman courage.

But they were of the tough English race; they were men of that unyielding fibre whom opposition only makes more resolute; they were men who had inherited the blood and nerve of those who fought on "Crispin's day;" they were compatriots of those who at Runnymede wrung the charter of their liberties from the reluctant hand of the despotic John, and they were equal to the work.

We almost feel, however, that they must have been supported and encouraged in the terrible ordeal to which they were subjected by glimpses through some spiritual manifestation of the splendid and magnificent future; that they saw in transfiguration their feeble colony developed into this great nation, with all its material, moral, and intellectual wealth; with its cities filled with the products of all the industrial arts; its ships whitening every sea; its railroads and telegraphs making the most distant places neighborhoods; its fields teeming with harvests sufficient to feed the millions of Europe; its public schools; its colleges and seminaries of learning; its countless benevolent, charitable, and eleemosynary institutions; its free churches; and in all its cities and towns, in all its valleys, and on all its mountain-tops, everywhere, Civil and Religious Liberty!

As John Winthrop, the governor of the proposed colony, was also the founder of Boston, a brief sketch of this eminent man seems here appropriate.

He was born at Edwardston, near the family seat at Groton, in the County of Suffolk, England, on the 22d of January, 1588, and was highly connected, being of an ancient family. He inherited a considerable estate, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, bred to the bar, and appears to have had a considerable practice. In 1627 he was appointed Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, — a trust which yielded a handsome income. This appointment seems to have been obtained through political influence; but, from some reason which does not appear, probably because he had reprobated the cruel treatment of dissenters, and the policy of persecution which then obtained, he lost, in 1629, the favor of government, and with it his office. He then reverted to the project he had often before entertained of emigrating to America. His friends opposed it, and one of them wrote him that "the Church and Commonwealth here at home hath more need of your best ability in these dangerous times than any remote plantation, that all his kinsfolk and most understanding friends will more rejoice at your stay at home, with any conditions which God shall send, than throw yourself upon vain hopes with many difficulties and uncertainties," — adding, with much force, "that plantations are for young men that can endure all pains and hunger," and closing with the just remark, "How hard it will be for one brought up among books and learned men to live in a barbarous place where there is no learning and less civility!" But the sense of duty was the active principle in the character of our governor, and the key to his conduct through all his useful and

honorable life. The objections of his friends were answered in a letter to his wife, in which he says, "It had pleased the Lord to call me to a further trust in this business of the plantation than either I expected or find myself fit for, being chosen by the company to be their governor. The only thing that I have comfort of in it is, that hereby I have assurance that my charge is of the Lord, and that he hath called me to this work."

To understand correctly the conduct of Winthrop in the important movement he was about to undertake, and reach the motives which governed him, we must remember that a strong religious spirit, developed in him from childhood, permeated his whole nature and character. It was earnest, intense, and controlling. Like most Puritans, he carried his religion into his daily habits and ways, ever looking after the manifestation of the will of Providence; ever looking after the prompting of the Spirit; ever invoking the Divine guidance and support in all the concerns of life, and ever disposed to subordinate mundane to eternal things. This is most conclusively shown in his numerous letters to his family and friends and in his diary.

His moral was equally developed with his religious nature. He was amiable, kind-hearted, sympathetic, sincere, and truthful. He had great capacity for affection, and was singularly gentle in temper and free from vindictiveness. Generous in forgiving the errors of others, he was magnanimous in confessing his own.

His intellect, at the age of forty-three, when he was preparing to leave England, was well developed by his collegiate education, his professional studies, and his intercourse with learned men; but his life thus far had not been marked by any of those events which bring out the traits of character

that distinguish great men. His time had been chiefly occupied in the quiet routine of professional and official duties and the care of his estate. He had shown in these industry and systematic habits; but it does not appear that there was anything in his record to justify the belief or to indicate that he possessed those great qualities of the statesman and magistrate, constructive and executive capacity, which the important enterprise he was engaged in required. It is not easy to understand how the London Company found out "that he was every way fitted for the place of governor."

It had been said that in many respects, mentally and morally, he resembled Washington. It would not be difficult to show the resemblance, and it may be observed that if both these great men had died in middle life — Winthrop, at the time he emigrated, and Washington before he took command of the American army — the places accorded to them in the Pantheon of illustrious statesmen would have been far different from those they now occupy. Thus it is, that opportunity and occasion, as well as genius and capacity, are necessary for the attainment of fame.

It may be that the Massachusetts Company recognized the great truth that moral excellence and religious principles are the only solid foundations upon which statesmanship can be based, and, where these obtain, all the other essentials are sure to develop. The colonists were not expecting to conquer by arms the country they were to settle. They were to cultivate the arts of peace, and not those of war. They sought the worship of God and the spread of the gospel, and moral character, and not military genius, was needed in their leader.

But, whether or not there was good reason at the time for the selection of Winthrop to lead the colony and preside over its destinies, it must be admitted that it proved most fortunate.

The success of the enterprise was largely due to his sagacious foresight, his prudence, his moderation, and his excellent judgment. His influence was felt in all the affairs of the colony. He was the first to perceive the importance of a union of the colonies for mutual benefit, and as early as 1637 suggested the scheme of union between the four New England colonies which was consummated in 1643, and was the prototype of the more extensive and powerful Confederation of 1775, which, as was observed by a contemporary historian, "also originated from Massachusetts, always fruitful in projects of independence." It is evidence of the general belief in the administrative capacity of Winthrop that he was elected first president of this early confederation. It is evidence of his success in the management of the affairs of the colony that he was twelve times elected its governor, and in those days the governor was what the term indicates, — a leader, a director, and a controlling power.

He gave a tone to the polity of the colony and shaped the character of its institutions through all its earliest history. This influence survives to-day, and it is not too much to assert that the differences, social and moral, to be seen between the descendants of those who landed with Winthrop, or afterwards joined him, and the representatives of the other English colonies in America, may be explained by the personal influence of our early governors, but especially of Winthrop.

The Commonwealth has shown its appreciation of his eminent services by placing at the capitol, in Washington, in the national gallery of statuary commemorative of "citizens illustrious for their historic renown or distinguished civic or military service," a statue of this great magistrate. Josiah Quincy has well said "that had Boston, like Rome, a consecrated calendar, there is no name better entitled than that of

Winthrop to be registered as 'its Patron Saint.' The city, as a part of the commemorative exercises of this occasion, dedicates to-day a bronze duplicate of the Washington monument as a grateful tribute to its founder. It stands in Scollay's square, not far from the spot where he lived and died. Illustrious man! your honor, your name, and your praises shall long survive.

"Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt."

It was the original design of most of the emigrants to settle in one place, to be called Boston, after Boston in England, in honor of the Rev. John Cotton, who lived there, and who was expected to join them.

Winthrop first landed in Salem, June 22, 1630; but, as Lieut.-Governor Dudley said, "Salem pleased us not," and they soon left for Charlestown, where they proposed to settle. The water, however, proving bad, Winthrop removed to the peninsula which now forms the chief part of Boston. At a meeting of the Court of Assistants, held on the 7th of September, old style, the 17th of September, new style, 1630, it was ordered that the peninsula previously called by the Indians Shawmut, and by the English Tri-mountain, should be called Boston. We date the foundation of our city from that day. In 1632 the General Court declared "that it was the fittest place for public meetings of any place in the Bay," and from that time it has continued to be the capital of the Commonwealth. It seems that the Plymouth colonists had been attracted by the natural advantages of Shawmut as a place for settlement, for a party sent out by them soon after their landing, to explore the country, brought such favorable accounts of the place that they expressed the wish "that they had settled there."

Among the first acts of the colonists upon their arrival in New England was the formation of a church. The covenant was signed July 30, 1630, and this was the foundation of the First Church of Boston. The meetings of the congregation were originally held under the shade of an oak tree, literally a house not made with hands. The first meeting-house was built in 1632, and was said to have had mud walls and a thatched roof. It was located in State street, where Brazer's building now stands. In 1639 a new house was built on the site in Washington street now occupied by Joy's buildings. The cost was paid by the weekly church collections. This fact is interesting as showing that thus early the people of Boston initiated the policy of supporting religion by voluntary contributions, without recourse to rates or taxation by law. In 1711 the house was destroyed by fire and rebuilt. In 1808 the society removed to a new meeting-house on Chauncy street, where it remained until 1868, when it removed to the beautiful church on Berkeley street, where, under the charge of its present excellent pastor, it is successfully performing its Christian work. *Esto perpetua!*

As the colonists had made so many sacrifices to obtain the precious privilege of the free exercise of their religion, unmolested and in peace, they were determined that these sacrifices should not be made in vain, that this privilege should be maintained against all enemies.

To this end, in 1631, "an order was made that for the time to come, none should be admitted to the freedom of the body politic, but such as were church-members." "This extraordinary order," Hutchinson says, "continued in force until the dissolution of the government, it being repealed in appearance only after the restoration of Charles II." There

is reason to believe, however, that the order was not rigidly enforced for some years previous to its repeal. In 1664 it was enacted that freeholders, twenty-four years of age, "rated at ten shillings to single rate, and certified by the minister to be 'orthodox in their principles,' and 'not vicious in their lives,' might be admitted freemen, though not church-members." Thus they kept in their own hands all power of preventing those who differed from them in religious opinions from interfering in civil or ecclesiastical affairs. By this curious inconsistency the early settlers, who, in common with the great body of the Puritans, objected to the union of Church and State in the old world, found themselves advocating the same combination in the new.

This jealousy of other sects was early shown towards the Episcopalians, when some of them, under the lead of Dr. Robert Child, ventured to present to the General Court, a remonstrance and humble petition for "their rights under the laws of England which could not be disturbed by the government here." Not only was the prayer of the petition denied, but the petition was regarded as seditious and the petitioners heavily fined. Governor Winthrop in his journal says that Dr. Child, when brought before the Council, "fell into a great passion, but considering he was a man of quality, a gentleman and a scholar, proper respect should be shown him;" but if "he gave such *big* words and would behave himself no better, he should be confined in prison and clapped in irons." We don't know what sized words were allowed respectful petitioners to the General Court in those days, but if any Dr. Child of the present day should be similarly treated he would doubtless use polysyllabic words—words a foot and a half long—*sesquipedalia verba*. It may be observed, to show the independent spirit of the early colonists in respect to England,

that when the petitioners filed an appeal from the judgment of the court to Parliament, the court would neither read nor accept it. Thus, in 1646, — sixteen years only after the landing of the Puritans, — Winthrop and the other members of the court, in order to prevent the English Church from taking root here, were obliged to act as defiantly to the mother-country as their descendants did in the next century, when she sent us the tea we would not have.

When the Old South Society was importuned to let the Episcopalians worship in their church, they refused, and gave this reason for so doing: "Y^e land and house is ours." Our Puritan fathers claimed that "y^e Boston was theirs," and all who might endanger the free exercise of their religion must keep away. They knew what they were about, and the results show that their policy, under the circumstances, was wise and judicious.

Most of the early colonial legislation had relation to church affairs. The church-members, as such, decided all matters pertaining to both church and town. In fact the church settled all religious and secular concerns. In order to make the people deport themselves in a proper and godly manner, their habits, customs, dress, modes of living, and methods of transacting business, were largely regulated by law, and nothing illustrates so well the temper and disposition of the people of Boston in the olden time as this curious, absurd, and meddlesome legislation, so inconsistent with modern notions of personal liberty. It doubtless originated in the determination of our Puritan ancestors that the vicious habits and profane ways of the court followers in the old country should not be transplanted here if severe penal enactments could prevent it. There can be no doubt that such legislation, and the social, religious, and political

systems adopted by the founders, was the best that could have been devised for a successful struggle with those enemies of the infant colony,—the unbroken wilderness, the Indians, the English Church, the prejudices of English opinion, the traditions of English society, and, most formidable of all, the jealous and despotic spirit of the English government. There can be no doubt that the fibre of brain and body which came from the Puritan Church discipline, achieved the victory and enabled the feeble colony, in face of all opposition, to grow to the great proportions it subsequently reached. Under this discipline Winthrop and his associates would have shown the same great traits of character, the same steady valor, the same tenacity of purpose, the same inflexibility of will, the same earnestness springing from religious enthusiasm, which at a later period distinguished the Puritans in the mother-country in their contest with the crown, if they had been called to defend with arms the cause of civil and religious liberty. Louisburg, Quebec, and many other well-fought battles of the French wars, and their frequent contests with the Indians, attest their martial capacity, and show their consanguinity with those who fought at Naseby and Marston Moor.

The growth of Boston was at first slow. Those who came out with Winthrop suffered so much, from sickness and scarcity of food, that at times the safety of the colony was seriously threatened, and on this account Boston was called "Lost-town." It is a noteworthy fact, that when we were threatened with famine, in 1630, the danger was averted by food sent from Ireland, so that the corn we gave in after years to feed her starving thousands was but the return of what we had of her in our own distress. Thus literally the bread cast upon the waters was returned after many days.

In all the suffering and despondency of the first years of the colony the courage, constancy, and judicious management of Governor Winthrop never abated. With the skill of the statesman, the firmness of the magistrate, and the tenderness of a parent, he encouraged and sustained the sinking faith of those who had been entrusted to his care, and animated them with renewed energy.

The first settlers of Boston clearly saw the power of knowledge and the value of popular education. They knew their influence on social progress and the prosperity of the State.

They knew that liberty, civil and religious, for which they had sacrificed so much, could never be maintained if the people were ignorant. They, therefore, provided as early as 1635 for the maintenance of a "free school-master." Winthrop, in his journal in 1645, notes "that divers free schools were erected," and it is quaintly observed in the law establishing these schools "that the stronghold of Satan consisted in the ignorance of the people, and all means should be employed to counteract the old deluder."

Boston has always expended large sums for school purposes,—"yearly contributions, either by voluntary allowance or by rates of such as refused." Thus it will be seen that here in Boston was first established the principle—since almost universally adopted in this country—of educating the people at the public cost. All the legislation of our ancestors shows their deep interest in this important matter; for they enforced upon the town, by penal enactments, the obligation to support free public schools, and inaugurated a policy which, in after years, induced their descendants to provide, by law, for the compulsory school attendance of all children. They were determined that the "old deluder" should have no chance in this town, however it might be elsewhere.

The great interest now felt by the citizens of Boston in the cause of education, as has been shown, commenced *ab urbe conditâ*, and if the artist had put a spelling-book in the hand of Winthrop in the statue we dedicate to-day, instead of the Bible, the representation would have been quite as appropriate, and as historically correct. Knowledge has made us what we are. Through popular intelligence we have been able to establish and preserve free institutions, and attain the extraordinary material prosperity which distinguishes our beloved city.

No one can read the history of Boston without being struck by her early opposition to *negro slavery*. In 1641 a law was passed "that there shall never be any bond slavery in the colony," and in 1646 the General Court enacted that "it was bound by the first opportunity to bear witness against the heinous and crying sin of man-stealing, as also to prescribe such timely redress for what was past (referring to the kidnapping of certain negroes), and such a law for the future as might sufficiently deter all others belonging to the colony to have to do in such vile and most odious courses." These laws, however, seem to have been afterwards repealed or disregarded, for, in Randolph's report on the state of the country to the Lords of the Committee of Colonies, in 1680, it is observed that there were "not above two hundred slaves in the colony, and those were brought from Guinea and Madagascar." Thus, notwithstanding the feeling of the early colonists, as expressed in the laws just mentioned, slavery continued to exist. In 1727 slaves were advertised for sale in the newspapers over the names of their owners; but soon afterwards purchasers were requested to "inquire of the printer and know further," the owners being apparently ashamed to be known as being engaged in such business. In 1766 the rep-

representatives of Boston, in the General Court, were instructed to advocate the total abolition of slavery; and, at the town meeting in March, 1767, the question was put if the town would adhere to this instruction, and it passed in the affirmative.

It will thus be seen that the people of Boston who were at the time preparing to assert their own liberties felt the necessity of carrying out the principles upon which they were based to their logical consequence, and therefore proposed the liberation of their own slaves. I may here observe that slaves were never held by many of our citizens, or in any large numbers. Soon after the adoption of the Constitution of Massachusetts, the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth held that slavery was abolished by the Bill of Rights in that instrument.

The love of liberty has always been a marked feature in the character of the people of Boston. The sentiment has been deep, earnest, and intense, — subordinating all other sentiments except that of religion. A watchful and almost morbid jealousy of their political rights is conspicuous in all their history, from the time Winthrop, as represented in the statue, stepped upon the soil of New England with the colonial charter. Burke, in his speech on conciliation with America, says, "they augur misgovernment at a distance, and snuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze."

This is not surprising when we consider the character of the Puritans. They were the men to appreciate liberty, to know, assert, and defend their rights.

It has been thought by many that the chartists and those who came over with them intended, when they left England, to ignore the authority of the crown to make laws controlling them here, and ultimately to sever their connec-

tion with the mother-country. Their secrecy in respect to transferring the charter and the government of the colony to New England has been cited as evidence of this intention. But when we consider the provisions of the charter it is not easy to see how the fact of its being in New England or Old England could warrant any such inference. The patent clearly sets forth that the patentees and their posterity are to be considered subjects of the realm; they were required to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and, although they were empowered to legislate for the government of the colony, they could make "no laws repugnant to the laws of England."

If the provisions of the charter were violated, it could be annulled by *quo warranto*, as it was in 1684, wherever the charter happened to be. Without doubt most of the emigrants came over, with no defined opinions in respect to the political future, although some of the more sagacious and far-seeing may have thought that circumstances might arise when the obligations of the "higher law" would compel them to renounce their allegiance and declare their independence; but, as Chalmers has well said in his *Annals of the United Colonies*, written during the Revolution, "A people of such principles, religious and political, settling at so great a distance from control, would necessarily form an independent State."

But, whether or not the first settlers entertained any disloyal intentions when they came here, it is clear that in 1634, to quote again from Chalmers, "The nature of their government was changed by a variety of regulations, the legality of which cannot easily be supported by any other than those *principles of independence which sprang up among them and have at all times governed their actions.*"

From their first arrival they viewed with alarm the least encroachment upon their liberties, from whatever source it came. There were growing fears that, when they should increase in wealth and numbers, there would be oppressive interference from the home government, which would imperil not only their material, but their political interests; and there was a growing determination to resist and repel such interference at every cost. These fears and this determination found expression in no uncertain language, and it was evident to the slightest observer that, when the resisting power had sufficiently augmented, colonial loyalty would bear no heavy strain. It is to be remembered that the allegiance of colonists is generally of a qualified character, and that they naturally regard the domination of the home government as that of a foreign power. What reason had the New England colonists to love the mother-country? She was ever an unnatural parent. Her persecutions drove her children into exile. Her jealousy made her treat them as enemies. Loyalty and attachment come from kindly, not hostile relations. There was no more cause for our Puritan ancestors to love England than there is for the Irish people to love her to-day; and if Ireland had the benefit of three thousand miles of ocean between her and her oppressor, as we have, instead of sixty-four, her five millions of people would soon assert their rights, and establish, after our example, an independent Republic.

On every occasion of encroachment, real or fanciful, the people of Boston pleaded the privileges of their charter, which they secretly construed to exempt them from all English interference, and on this charter, says Chalmers, "they most dexterously engrafted, not only the original government of the colony, but even independence itself."

It may not be uninteresting to give a few facts, which not

only illustrate the temper of the early colonists respecting their political rights, but show how soon the light of civil liberty, which in the next century was to blaze with such refulgent splendor, began to appear in the political horizon. In 1633, when that ruthless persecutor of the Puritans, Archbishop Laud, proposed to break up by military force the two New England colonies, Roger Williams not only called in question the right of the crown to the soil of the colonies, but asserted the then astounding doctrine, that "the people were the origin of all power in the government."

In 1634 Endicott dared to cut out the cross from the English colors, because it was thought to be a relic of Anti-christ; and in the same year, at a meeting of all the ministers of the colony, when the question was propounded by the Governor and Assistants, "what was to be done if a general Governor were sent over from England," it was decided that he ought not to be received. Subsequently, in 1658, when the Quakers appealed to England from a decision which denied them trial by jury, Governor Endicott treated the demand with derision, and showed that spirit of American Independence which a hundred years afterwards culminated in the Great Declaration.

The colonists were warm friends of Cromwell and his government, and were much concerned when the Commonwealth was overthrown. After the restoration of Charles II. the King's commissioners, appointed for the correction of errors and abuses in the administration of the government, complained against the colony, that the regicides, "Whalley and Goffe, were entertained by the magistrates with great solemnity, and feasted in every place, *after they were told* that they were traitors, and ought to be apprehended;" and when one of the magistrates was inquired of concerning them, he,

"standing upon the privilege of the charter, refused to answer the commissioners."

These commissioners were thwarted by the colonial authorities in every way they could be, without coming into actual collision, and when the former finally put the question to the Governor and Council, "whether they acknowledged His Majesty's Commission, they avoided a direct answer by pleading their charter; but an explicit response being demanded, they declared, "that it was enough for them to give their sense of the powers granted to them by the charter, and that it was beyond their line to determine the power, intent, or purpose of His Majesty's Commission."

In 1676, a hundred years before the united colonies declared the principle that "taxation and representation should go together," the people of Boston refused to comply with certain acts regulating the trade of the plantations, because they were "an invasion of their rights, liberties, and property, they not being represented in Parliament."

All the evidence shows that the early settlers were what Clarendon declared them to be, "already hardened republicans;" that they were filled with the spirit of civil as well as religious liberty, and that, whether their charter gave them or not the right of self-government, such right would be maintained if circumstances should make it necessary to do so. Year after year showed that the opposition to the royal government was increasing, and commissioners and remonstrances were constantly sent over from England; but, as has been observed by one of our historians, "the people of Boston were determined to have their own way as long as they could, and they succeeded in thwarting the former and evading the latter in the most dexterous manner." At last, in 1681, a royal letter came, containing a long array of "crimes and mis-

demeanors" of which Boston had been guilty. In it the king says, referring to the treatment of his commissioners, "nothing could prevail with you to let those commissioners hear and determine those particular causes which we had commanded them to take care of; and, in opposition to our authority, it was then proclaimed, by sound of trumpet, within our town of Boston, that the General Court was the Supreme Judicature in that province, and that the commissioners pretending to hear was a breach of your charter; and a paper was also published, by order of Court, to deter all persons from making any complaints and appeals unto them, and many of our subjects were imprisoned for applying to our commissioners." "For these and many other irregularities, crimes, and misdemeanors," the letter says the king intends to direct his attorney-general to take the necessary steps to annul the charter. Such steps were accordingly taken; but, before the legal proceedings were concluded, an offer was made by the king, that if the "colony would make full submission and entire resignation to his pleasure," he "would regulate their charter for his service and their good;" but at a meeting of the freemen of the town the proposition was rejected by unanimous vote, "*nemine contradicente*," as the record states.

Without doubt our ancestors were encouraged to claim political rights to which they were not entitled, and to indulge a more aggressive spirit of independence because of the disturbed condition of England during so many years. The long and bitter contests between the Stuarts and their opponents had prevented the government from giving serious attention to colonial affairs, and compelled it to overlook much in the conduct of its American subjects which otherwise would have received its prompt interference. It is probable, also, that the action of the colonists was largely influenced by the conscious-

ness that the three thousand miles of intervening ocean, already alluded to, give them immense advantage in case resort were had to arms to defend their rights; for, as Burke well observes, "no contrivance can prevent the effect of this distance in weakening government."

The loss of their charter, in 1684, did not dishearten the people of Boston, nor dispose them to abandon any of the political rights they had claimed under it. On the contrary, this hostile act of the crown only served to make them more watchful of all encroachments, and awaken a fiercer spirit of resistance. Soon there was just reason for suspecting the government of serious measures of oppression. The long-slumbering jealousy of the colonies began to be active. Their growing prosperity and power, their expanding commerce, their activity and enterprise on land and sea, their increasing manufactures, alarmed this "nation of shopkeepers," as Napoleon well called the English, — not contemptuously, as many have supposed, but because trade had been made the chief object of national solicitude and care.

The colonists must be suppressed, and Parliament adopted the unnatural policy of checking the industrial interests of English subjects in America by the most atrocious legislation. They showed that English blood had not degenerated in crossing the Atlantic by counteracting measures of resistance. We treasure among our proudest historic reminiscences the fact that Boston led the way in this resistance. She began with protest and remonstrance. She vehemently denounced every measure hostile to colonial interests. She opposed the Stamp Act, the Revenue Act, the Writs of Assistance, the Tea Tax, and all other arbitrary measures. When the crown, with the madness which despotic power has so often shown, persisted in its suicidal policy, and ignored the plainest claims



of right and justice, she followed up her protest with the bold denial of the right of Parliament to make laws for the colonies, and the declaration of the principle on which the Revolution was subsequently based, that taxation without representation was tyranny. Through the eloquence of her statesmen she inflamed the sister colonies with the fire of her own daring, and created a public opinion on which was firmly based the resolution to resist to the end British tyranny, at every cost. Against her, as the cause, the *fons et origo* of revolution, the crown directed its fiercest vengeance. Her port was closed, her commerce destroyed, her people proscribed, and a price put upon the heads of her patriotic sons, Hancock and Adams. The destruction of her material interests did not coerce her people to refuse the sacrifices that Liberty demanded. Upon her altar every oblation was freely placed, with the pledges of life, fortune, and sacred honor in her defence.

The first threat of armed resistance was here uttered; the first act of resistance was here done; the first recommendation that Independence be declared was here made; the first blood in the cause was here shed; and the steady valor of our "minute men" in what may be called the first battle of the Revolution, the Battle of Bunker Hill, first assured Washington that the cause of American Independence was safe.

Boston has always exercised great influence with the colonies. For a long period she was practically Massachusetts. She was, to quote again the words of the eloquent divine, in 1730, "the chief part of the land." From the beginning she directed the affairs of the colony, shaped its legislation, and formed its policy. Some of her acts have resulted in consequences of the greatest importance to colonial interests. She originated, as has been stated, under the sagacious direction of Winthrop, the colonial confederation of 1643. She

suggested the congress of the colonies which adopted the Confederation of 1775; largely through her influence the Declaration of Independence was made; during all the war of the Revolution she held a controlling position; her voice was everywhere heard, her influence everywhere felt. Animated by her patriotic spirit, New England furnished more than one-half of that heroic army which achieved independence, of which Massachusetts alone contributed nearly one-third.

Her ideas touching moral, religious, social, and governmental questions have largely obtained in the country. They have greatly influenced American thought and action, and most of the important events of our history will be found, when effects are traced to their causes, to have had their origin in the Puritan principles which first germinated here.

I may be permitted to observe that Boston not only established the first church, the first free school, and the first college, as has been stated, but she built the first vessel, the first printing-press, the first hotel, and first railroad. She started the first newspaper and the first temperance movement, when Governor Winthrop broke up the custom for everybody to be drinking his neighbor's health. She organized the first abolition movement and the first Thanksgiving celebration. She originated stump-speaking, when the Rev. John Wilson, in 1637, during the canvass for Governor, addressed the people from a tree in behalf of Winthrop, who was elected. She created the first public park,—in our Boston Common,—and here let me say, that we owe the possession of this beautiful spot—the pride of the city—to the forecast and wisdom of Governor Winthrop, for it was through his exertions that the law was passed by which it was saved from division among the settlers, and dedicated forever to public purposes. This service alone should make his name dear to

Bostonians. His statue should have stood on this rescued ground, as its guardian protector, for no vandal hand would dare disturb its integrity while the bronze figure of the ancient governor stood there holding the charter and the Bible.

We have reason to be proud, not only of our political history, but of our material growth and prosperity. Boston originally contained seven hundred acres; to-day she has more than twenty-three thousand. As has been stated, her population, including that of the suburbs, is almost half a million; her tax valuation is nearly six hundred and fifty million dollars; her credit in all the financial markets of the world is unchallenged; she has one hundred and seventy-one free schools; she has the largest library on this continent, containing nearly four hundred thousand volumes; she has two hundred and sixteen churches; she has six hundred and sixty-six charitable, religious, literary, scientific, and art societies. Her architecture, public and private, is for the most part substantial, convenient, and elegant; her suburbs, with their varied surface, their sloping hills, their green meadows, their beautiful trees, their tasteful shrubbery, their cultivated gardens, their picturesque villas and charming cottages, are objects of attraction and delight to every spectator.

All this is the product of industry, frugality, and intelligence, and of those moral and religious principles implanted here by the early Puritans. It is our duty to transmit these blessings, with the good government and free institutions we have inherited, unimpaired, to the generations that are to succeed us. This trust is a solemn one, and can only be executed by maintaining the virtues of our ancestors; for the same agencies which enabled them to acquire will be needed to enable us to preserve.

At the conclusion of the oration the members of the City Council and their guests were assigned to carriages, and, escorted by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, proceeded, through Washington, Bromfield, and Tremont streets, to the Common, where a collation was served, after which they took the position assigned them in the procession.

THE
CIVIC, MILITARY, AND TRADES PROCESSION.



A. F. Martin

THE PROCESSION.

The weather on the 17th of September was all that could be wished for such an occasion. The heavy rains on the preceding days had laid the dust and freshened the atmosphere. The sun shone from an unclouded sky, but at no time was the heat uncomfortable or oppressive. A more propitious day for an out-door demonstration could not have been desired.

At an early hour in the morning the streets presented an animated spectacle. Multitudes of people, in holiday apparel, were hurrying to secure favorable positions from which to view the procession. Organizations that were to appear in the line were marching to the place of formation, their bands playing and banners flying, adding brilliancy to the scene by the variety of their uniforms and insignia.

The morning trains brought a large number of people from the neighboring cities and towns. It is estimated that two hundred and thirty thousand persons were brought into the city by the several railroads. Adding to these the large number that had arrived during the preceding week, it may not be too great an estimate to say that the population of the city was nearly doubled on that day. Never before had the streets appeared more densely thronged, and in some places, notably on Hanover street, it was a work of difficulty to open a space through the mass of spectators, sufficient for the passage of the procession. Business was generally suspended throughout the city, and there was an evident determination on the part of every one to make the day a holiday, and give it up to pleasure.

Precisely at the hour of twelve the Chief Marshal gave the order, and the procession moved in the following formation : —

Mounted Police, under command of CAPT. SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Superintendent of Police.

SECOND CORPS OF CADETS.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Dalton,	Surgeon D. Coggin,
Major Edward Hobbs,	Assistant Surgeon S. B. Clarke,
Adjutant A. Fitz,	Paymaster T. H. Johnson,
Quartermaster E. A. Simonds.	

Escorting

AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN, CHIEF MARSHAL.

Head-quarters Flag — Yellow, with Maltese Cross.

STAFF.

Gen. Cornelius G. Attwood, Chief of Staff.
 Major J. Henry Sleeper, Adjutant-General.
 Col. Arnold A. Rand, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Col. Augustus N. Sampson, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Major George F. McKay, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Lieut.-Commander Edward F. Devens, Assistant Adjutant-General.
 Col. Joseph A. Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster.
 Col. Joseph W. Gelray, U.S.A., Assistant Quartermaster.
 Major William L. Horton, Assistant Quartermaster.
 Rev. E. A. Horton, Chaplain.
 Major Benjamin S. Calef, Chief Signal Officer.
 Major William P. Shreve, Assistant Signal Officer.
 Dr. Melville E. Webb, Surgeon.
 Dr. John Dixwell, Assistant Surgeon.
 Captain William H. Cundy, Engineer.
 Captain Edward E. Currier, Assistant Engineer.
 Mr. Francis M. Stanwood, Military Secretary.

AIDS TO CHIEF MARSHAL.

Capt. Edward E. Allen,	Mr. Edwin S. Barrett.
Mr. Francis H. Allen,	Capt. Franklin G. Bixby,
Lieut. Edward H. Baker,	Lieut. Charles H. Boardman,
Mr. Francis Batcheller,	Mr. Robert S. Bradley,

Mr. Francis W. Brewer,
 Mr. Alonzo H. Briggs,
 Capt. D. Austin Brown,
 Mr. Charles Butler,
 Lieut. Gardner A. Churchill,
 Mr. Charles M. Clapp,
 Mr. George D. Clapp,
 Capt. Horace B. Clapp,
 Lieut. William A. Couthony,
 Major James W. Coverly,
 Mr. Samuel Cowdrey,
 Mr. Henry M. Cox,
 Mr. William E. Cox,
 Mr. Joseph B. Crosby,
 Major Charles G. Davis,
 Mr. Thomas H. Devlin,
 Mr. Arthur W. Dewey,
 Mr. S. N. Dickerman,
 Mr. Thomas F. Doherty,
 Col. George B. Dyer,
 Major J. Homer Edgerly,
 Mr. Will T. Farley,
 Capt. Benjamin F. Field, Jr.,
 Mr. James G. Freeman,
 Mr. Charles Edward French,
 Capt. H. W. Gore,
 Mr. Allen C. Goss,
 Mr. Lyman B. Greenleaf,
 Major Cyrus S. Haldeman,
 Mr. C. Merton Haley,
 Col. P. T. Hanley,
 Mr. Charles M. Hanson,
 Mr. Richard G. Haskell,
 Mr. Edward T. Hastings,
 Major George E. Henry,
 Capt. Albert W. Hersey,
 Mr. Henry L. Hiscock,

Capt. Lowell B. Hiscock,
 Mr. Edward J. Howard,
 Mr. Weston F. Hutchins.
 Capt. Wm. H. Jackson,
 Dr. William L. Jackson,
 Major Henry G. Jordan,
 Major John E. Killian,
 Major Everett Lane,
 Mr. Walter D. Lathrop,
 Mr. Arthur C. Lawrence,
 Mr. Albert H. Lewis,
 Mr. Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,
 Col. William H. Long,
 Major John W. Mahan,
 Capt. W. Gordon McCabe,
 Capt. Dennis Meehan,
 Mr. William Meehan,
 Major Benjamin F. Meservey,
 Mr. William K. Millar,
 Mr. Martin Milmore,
 Capt. Richard S. Milton,
 Capt. Charles L. Mitchell,
 Major Loring W. Muzzey,
 Mr. S. B. Newton,
 Mr. Stephen R. Niles,
 Col. Henry G. Parker,
 Lieut. William M. Paul,
 Mr. W. Prentiss Parker,
 Lieut. Jacob Pfaff,
 Mr. James R. Poor,
 Mr. Gordon Prince,
 Col. Albert E. Proctor,
 Col. John H. Rice,
 Mr. J. Willard Rice,
 Mr. Arthur G. Richardson,
 Mr. Edwards Roberts,
 Lieut. Silas Sanborn, Jr.,

Mr. William I. Scandlin,	Mr. Walter Eliot Thwing,
Capt. John A. Scott,	Capt. Charles F. Thurston,
Lieut. Henry Sherwin,	General William S. Tilton,
Capt. Henry F. Spaeh,	Mr. Phineas S. Tobey,
Mr. Norris H. Spaulding,	Col. C. de Kay Townsend,
Mr. Frederic S. Stanwood,	Col. Louis N. Tucker,
Mr. Frank L. Stevenson,	Capt. Henry B. White,
Lieut.-Com. Phinchas J. Stone, Jr.,	Mr. Charles G. Wood, Jr.,
Major Benjamin F. Talbot,	Mr. John A. Woodward.

HONORARY STAFF.

Members of the Military Order Loyal Legion United States.

Major Wm. E. Barrows,	Captain Joseph Murdoch,
Lieut. Chas. E. Bowers,	Major Geo. S. Osborne,
Brig.-Gen. Henry S. Briggs,	Captain Josiah A. Osgood,
Major David T. Bunker,	Major Elliot C. Pierce,
Commander Thomas L. Churchill,	Col. Albert A. Pope,
Colonel Theodore A. Dodge, U.S.A.,	Lieut. Lemuel Pope,
Capt. Wm. W. Douglas,	Lieut. Charles H. Porter,
Col. Charles E. Fuller,	Lieut. Seth A. Ranlett,
Major Ezra T. Gould,	Paymaster John Reed,
Major Milbrey Green,	Lieut.-Col. James H. Rice, U.S.A.,
Colonel Chas. Edward Hapgood,	Commander Wm. Roberts,
Master Franklin Haskins,	Capt. Edward B. Robins,
Lieut.-Col. J. Theodore Heard,	Major Russell Sturgis, Jr.,
Lieut. Charles R. Howard,	Lieut. Freeman A. Tabor,
Lieut. Theodore C. Hurd,	Surgeon G. B. Twitchell,
Colonel Jesse E. Jacobs,	Major-Gen. A. B. Underwood,
Lieut. Joseph H. Lathrop,	Capt. Nicholas Van Slyck,
Lieut. Geo. W. Morse,	Col. John W. Wolcott.

Buglers: Warner Bailey, William Nevel.

Color-Bearer: Brooks B. Martis.

Orderly: George H. Inness.

Cadet Band.

FIRST CORPS OF CADETS,

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas F. Edmonds commanding,

Escorting

His Excellency JOHN D. LONG, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

The members of his staff, namely : —

Major-General A. Hun Berry, of Boston, Adjutant-General.

Colonel Isaac F. Kingsbury, of Newton, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel Edward H. Haskell, of Gloucester, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel John S. Lockwood, of Boston, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel Edmund H. Hewins, of Boston, Assistant Inspector-General.

Colonel Morris Schaff, of Pittsfield, Assistant Inspector-General.

Colonel Samuel P. Train, of Brookline, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Colonel Jediah P. Jordan, of Boston, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Col. Benjamin S. Lovell, of Weymouth, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General William J. Dale, Surgeon-General.

Brigadier-General Wilmon W. Blackmar, of Boston, Judge-Advocate-General.

Colonel Thomas W. Higginson, of Cambridge ; Colonel William O. Fiske,
of Lowell ; Colonel William F. Draper, of Milford ; Colonel

Edward T. Bouvé, of Hingham, Aids-de-Camp.

Colonel William M. Olin, of Boston, Military Secretary.

FIRST BRIGADE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Brigadier-General Hobart Moore commanding.

The members of his staff, namely : —

Lieut.-Colonel Solomon A. Bolster, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Marion, Medical Director.

Major Willard H. Lethbridge, Assistant Inspector-General.

Captain R. Julius Richardson, Brigade Quartermaster.

Captain Henry M. Nourse, Engineer.

Captain Henry E. Fales, Judge Advocate.

Captain Lamont G. Burnham, Provost Marshal.

Captain G. M. Townsend, Captain F. N. Brown, Aids-de-Camp.

Germania Band.

Sixth Regiment Infantry, Colonel Melvin Beal.

New Bedford Brass Band.

First Regiment Infantry, Colonel Nat. Wales.



Fitchburg Brass Band.

Second Regiment Infantry, Colonel Benj. F. Bridges, Jr.

Worcester Brass Band.

Battery B, Light Artillery, Captain George L. Allen.

Chelmsford Cornet Band.

Company F, Cavalry, Captain Sherman H. Fletcher.

SECOND BRIGADE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

Brigadier-General Eben Sutton.

The members of his staff, namely: —

Lieut.-Colonel Robert G. Shaw, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Amory, Medical Director.

Major Edward N. Fenno, Assistant Inspector-General.

Captain Daniel W. Lawrence, Brigade Quartermaster.

Captain Horace B. Sargent, Jr., Engineer.

Captain Arthur Lincoln, Judge Advocate.

Captain Francis W. Lawrence, Provost Marshal.

Captain A. Lawrence Edmands, Captain Abbott Lawrence, Jr., Aids-de-Camp.

American Band of Providence.

Eighth Regiment Infantry, Col. Benjamin F. Peach, Jr.

Fifth Regiment Band.

Fifth Regiment Infantry, Col. Ezra J. Trull.

Brown's Brigade Band.

Ninth Regiment Infantry, Col. William M. Strachan.

Haverhill Brass Band.

First Battalion Light Artillery, Major George S. Merrill.

Higgins' Band.

First Battalion Cavalry, Major Dexter H. Follett.

FIRST DIVISION.

Color, Red.

Brig.-General Alanson M. Randol, U.S.A., Chief of Division.

Lieut. Frank S. Rice, U.S.A., Assistant Adjutant-General.

AIDS:

Major C. C. McClure, U.S.A.,

Captain A. S. Kimball, U.S.A.,

Major I. O. Dewey, U.S.A.,

Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, U.S.A.

VISITING MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, Col. James Cavanaugh, and Sixty-ninth Regiment Veteran Corps Association.

Dodsworth's Band.

Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York,
Col. David E. Austin.

Twenty-third Regiment Band.

Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard, State of New York,
Col. John N. Partridge.

Drum Corps.

Company H, Ninth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York,
Capt. George W. Homans.

Drum Corps.

Langston Guard of Norfolk, Va., Capt. W. H. Palmer.

Drum Corps.

Lincoln Guard of New York, N.Y., Capt. W. H. Jones.

City Hospital Ambulance.

SECOND DIVISION.

Color, White.

Col. Charles W. Wilder, Chief of Division.

Joseph P. Hawes, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AIDS.

T. Edward Tuttle,
Charles R. Barrett,

George Russell,
Fred W. Robinson.

Medford Brass Band.

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co., Capt. Charles W. Stevens commanding,

Escorting

His Honor Mayor Frederick O. Prince, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop,
City Messenger A. H. Peters.

The Sub-Committee on Procession, Aldermen James J. Flynn and Charles V. Whitten. Councilmen Lewis R. Tucker and Henry N. Sawyer.

- Alderman Hugh O'Brien, Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, with Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States.
Harvey N. Shepard, President of the Common Council, Hon. Charles Devens, Attorney-General United States, and Rev. Dr. Ellis, Chaplain of the services at the Old South.
- Alderman William Woolley, Gov. Charles B. Andrews, of Connecticut, with members of his staff, Gen. Sloat and Capt. Stanton.
Staff of the Governor of Connecticut, Gen. Fuller, Col. Dean, and Col. Coe, Col. Fox, and Major Swan.
- Alderman Asa H. Caton, with Gov. Natt Head, of New Hampshire, and staff, Gen. Ayling and Gen. Sturtevant.
Col. Balch and Col. Dow.
Gen. Craft, Gen. Rackley, and Col. Jewell.
- Alderman C. H. B. Breck, Gov. A. H. Littlefield, of Rhode Island, Adj.-Gen. Barney, and J. M. Addeman, Secretary of State of Rhode Island.
Staff of the Governor of Rhode Island, Col. Pierce, Col. Littlefield, Col. Williams, and Col. Clark.
Col. Tillinghast, Col. Seabury, and Col. Francis.
Gen. Dennis, Col. Budlong, Col. Turner, and Major Nickerson.
- Alderman Lucius Slade, with Hon. George B. Loring, M.C., Hon. Leopold Morse, M.C., and Hon. Walbridge A. Field, M.C.
- Alderman Clinton Viles, with United States Senators Hon. Geo. F. Hoar and Hon. Henry L. Dawes.
- Alderman Joseph A. Tucker, with Hon. William Claflin, M.C., and Hon. William A. Russell, M.C.
- Alderman George L. Thorndike, with Hon. Alanson W. Beard, Collector of the port of Boston, Hon. Edward S. Tobey, Postmaster of Boston, and Gen. N. P. Banks, United States Marshal.
- Alderman Joseph Caldwell, with Hon. M. P. Kemard, Assistant Treasurer United States, Hon. George W. Warren, and Hon. Benjamin Pond.
- Councilman Malcolm S. Greenough, with Major Dewey, U.S.A., Capt. Cullen Bryant, U.S.A., and Capt. A. S. Kimball, U.S.A.
- Councilman Benjamin F. Anthony, with Col. C. L. Best, U.S.A., Fort Warren, Capt. J. G. Butler, U.S.A., from United States Arsenal, Watertown, and Surgeon George A. Tanner, U.S.N.
- Councilman Dudley R. Child, with Pay Director C. W. Abbott, U.S.N., Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, U.S.N., and Lieut. A. J. Iverson, U.S.N.

- Councilman Andrew J. Bailey, with His Honor Mayor F. C. Latrobe, of Baltimore, His Honor Mayor Thos. S. Doyle, of Providence, and His Honor Mayor William A. Courtenay, of Charleston, S.C.
- Chief Engineer Joseph Trilley, U.S.N., Asst. Surgeon E. C. Dean, U.S.N., Surgeon Castillo, U.S.N.
- Councilmen Clarence P. Lovell and George A. Fisher, with Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President Chamber of Commerce, New Orleans.
- Councilmen Albert F. Lauten, Nathaniel Brinbecom, and Abraham T. Rogers, with Daniel H. Simpson, the veteran drummer of 1812.
- Councilman D. J. Sweeney, Sr., with Lient.-Governor Byron Weston, Hon. William O. Taylor, and Hon. John S. Brayton, of the Governor's Council.
- Councilman John E. Blakemore, with Hon. Charles J. Brooks, and Naval Constructor Samuel H. Pook.
- Councilman Alfred S. Brown, with Hon. Henry W. Fuller, and Dr. S. A. Green, City Physician.
- Hon. George S. Bontwell, Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Hon. William Gaston, and Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Ex-Governors of Massachusetts.
- Councilman James Christal, with Hon. Charles C. Van Zandt, Ex-Governor Rhode Island, Mr. Washington P. Gregg, Clerk of the Common Council, who was a participant in the celebration of the 200th anniversary.
- Councilmen David F. Barry, William J. Welch, Frank F. Farwell, and John B. Fitzpatrick.
- Councilmen Otis B. Dudley and Eugene B. Hagar, with His Worship Charles R. Ray, Mayor of St. John, N.B., and His Honor Mayor William T. Soule, of New Bedford.
- Hon. George Heywood and Hon. Oscar Edwards, of the Council of the Governor of Massachusetts.
- Councilman George T. Perkins, with Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln and Hon. Joseph M. Wightman, ex-Mayors of Boston, Hon. George P. Carter, Hon. Rodney Wallace, and Hon. John M. Raymond, of the Council of the Governor of Massachusetts.
- Councilman George H. Wyman, with His Worship C. H. Mackintosh, Mayor of Ottawa, Can., Hon. James H. Chace, President of the Board of Trade, Providence, R.I., and Hon. Thomas E. O. Marvin, President of the Board of Trade of Portsmouth, N.H.

- Councilman Nathan Sawyer, with His Honor Mayor William S. Green, of Fall River, Mass., His Honor Mayor James R. Simpson, of Lawrence, Mass., and Mr. G. A. Ballard, City Clerk of Fall River.
- Councilman Charles W. Donahoe, with Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, President of the Board of Trade, Portland, Me., His Honor Mayor William H. Sise, of Portsmouth, N.H., and His Honor Mayor M. G. Bulkley, of Hartford, Conn.
- Councilman Paul H. Kendricken, with His Honor Mayor Frank H. Kelley, of Worcester, His Honor Mayor Charles Shapleigh, of Haverhill, Mass., and Mr. William W. Wheildon of Concord, Mass.
- Councilman John P. J. Ward, with His Honor Mayor Joseph Garland, of Gloucester, Mass., His Honor Mayor Andrew J. Bacon, of Chelsea, Mass., and His Honor Mayor John J. Currier, of Newburyport, Mass.
- Councilman Alden E. Viles, with His Honor Mayor L. J. Powers, of Springfield, Mass., His Honor Mayor James M. W. Hall, of Cambridge, Mass., and His Honor Mayor George A. Bruce, of Somerville, Mass.
- Councilmen John Doherty and P. James Maguire, and Thomas T. Ring, Esq.
- Councilman William H. Howard, with His Honor Mayor H. K. Oliver, of Salem, Mass., His Honor Mayor William Ruddy, of Holyoke, Mass., and Gen. Joseph Holbrook, a veteran of 1812.
- Alderman Frederick G. Walbridge, and Councilman Martin T. Folan, with His Honor Mayor Frederick J. Greenhalge, of Lowell, Mass., and His Honor Mayor Eli Culley, of Fitchburg, Mass.
- Councilmen Martin M. Hancock, Horace B. Clapp, and John P. Hilton, with His Honor Mayor George P. Sanderson, of Lynn, Mass.
- Councilmen Charles E. Pratt, James Devine, and Jeremiah J. McNamara, with His Honor Mayor Charles F. Johnson, of Taunton, Mass.
- Councilmen Andrew A. O'Dowd, John I. Lane, Edward Dixon, and Philip J. McLaughlin.
- Councilmen Matthew Walsh and Timothy A. Murphy.
- Councilmen C. F. Doherty and Hiram I. Nason with Major Standish.
- Officers of the Association of Veterans of 1812 and of the Boston Board of Trade.

New England Historic-Genealogical Society, fifty members, in carriages, commanded by President Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, who rode in the Gov. Eustis coach, used by Gen. Lafayette at his reception in Boston in 1824. The President was accompanied by W. E. Baker, Esq., and son, of Wellesley.

Massachusetts Historical Society in carriages.

Hon. G. Washington Warren, President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and Hon. Charles W. Slack, President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, in carriage.

THIRD DIVISION.

Color, Light Blue.

Charles B. Fox, Commander Suffolk Co. Posts, G.A.R., Chief of Division.

Metropolitan Band.

Suffolk County Grand Army Posts, Charles H. Hovey, Vice-Commander commanding.

STAFF.

Adjutant, Alvin R. Bailey, Post 11.

Quartermaster, Edward Pearl, Post 23.

Color-Bearer, Frank A. Blaisdell, Post 11.

Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, John Scates, Commander.

Drum Corps and fife.

Abraham Lincoln Post 11, William L. Bond, Commander.

Drum Corps.

Joseph Hooker Post 23, L. D. Hadley, Commander.

Thomas G. Stevenson Post 26, C. W. C. Rhoades, Commander.

Washington Post 32, A. C. Belcher, Commander.

Drum Corps.

Theodore Winthrop Post 35, Henry Skilton, Commander.

Benjamin Stone Post 68, S. A. Cushing, Jr., Commander.

Grand Army Officers in five carriages, as follows :—

Commander Department of Massachusetts, John A. Hawes ; Senior Vice Department Commander, Thomas H. Hill ; Assistant Adjutant-General, James F. Meech ; Chaplain, John W. Lee ; Comrades Azel Ames Jr., and John F. Bruce of the Council of Administration ; Judge Advocate, Giles H. Rich ; Chief Mustering Officer, A. C. Monroe ; Aids-de-Camp, George L. Goodale, William A. Sloane, and John F. Ridley ; Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Elisha H. Rhodes ; National Aids-de-Camp, W. D. Jaynes and Frank O. Kendall ;

Commander Department of Rhode Island, Charles C. Gray ; Senior Vice Department Commander, Henry F. Jencks ; Assistant Adjutant-General, W. J. Bradford ; Medical Director, Lorenzo Traver ; Inspector, Theo. A. Barton ; Judge Advocate, George N. Bliss ; Chief Mustering Officer, George H. Pettis ; Aides-de-Camp, Charles F. Handy ; Past Commander Department of the Potomac, A. H. G. Richardson ; Past Commander Department of Massachusetts, John W. Kimball.

Barge with Grand Army Veterans,
National Band of Providence.

John A. Andrew Post 15, George W. Powers, Commander.
Post 1 of Providence, Philip S. Chase, Commander.
Drum Corps.

Robert A. Bell Post 134.
Charles A. Bradley, Commander.
Union Drum Corps.

George L. Stearns Post 149, D. D. Pike, Commander.
Drum Corps.

Dahlgren Post 2, Rev. George A. Thayer, Commander.
Marlboro' Brass Band.

School Regiment Drum Corps.

Boston School Regiment, Colonel W. A. Whitney commanding,
Escorting

SCHOOL BOYS OF 1830,

On foot and in four-horse barge, as follows : —

Aaron D. Capen,	Francis A. Lander,	William Tothill,
Nathaniel A. Daniels,	Emery Souther,	Henry E. Turner,
William C. Laurence,	William Lee,	Wm. H. Dennet,
Hezekiah Earl,	George C. Simmons,	Amos C. Clapp,
George W. Robbins,	John B. Bruce,	Samuel T. Cushing,
W. A. Williams,	Samuel W. Clifford,	John Timmins,
Benjamin Brown,	William Carter,	F. H. Horsman,
S. E. Brown,	J. H. Wilder,	Asa T. Pratt,
John C. Pratt,	Jonas G. Shillaber,	Benjamin S. Codman,
Charles H. Nichols,	John Cutter,	Daniel Ruggles,
H. B. Hersey,	Charles G. Wills,	Benjamin Parks,
Charles Chaplin,	Joseph Pratt,	W. F. Graves,
S. C. Bixby,	D. D. Leeds,	Alvin Adams,
J. K. Adams,	John S. Freeman,	Caleb Pratt.

Lynn Brass Band.

Drum Corps.

Massachusetts Agricultural College Cadets, from Amherst, Lieutenant Charles Morris of the Fifth Artillery, U.S.A., commanding.
Magoun Battery of West Medford, Capt. Charles Stover.

EXHIBITION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT APPARATUS.

Captain L. P. Abbott, of Hook and Ladder 3, commanding.

A hand-engine from Norwich, Conn., made in 1788, and in constant use until within a few years.

Steam fire-engine and two hose carts of the pattern used in 1860.

A handsome new nickel-plated steam fire-engine, just completed for the city, by the Silsby Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N.Y.,

a new hose carriage accompanying it.

Another modern engine, finished in brass, from the Amoskeag Works, and a four-wheeled hose carriage.

A new machine and hose cart from Hunneman & Co., the oldest firm in the country, established in 1792.

“Relief” chemical extinguisher, made in 1873. A new chemical engine, the

“John Q. Adams,” made for the town of Quincy by

Charles Holloway, of Baltimore, Md.

The water tower, a new hook and ladder truck, and a model of an aerial ladder and life-saving apparatus.

Fire department supply wagon, with buckets used in 1760, 1788, 1791, 1821, 1822, and 1823.

First Regiment Band of Newark, N.J.

Passaic Steam Fire Engine and Company No. 1, of Paterson, N.J., fifty men, Foreman Thomas W. Armstrong commanding.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Color, Dark Blue.

Major George O. Carpenter, Chief of Division.

Major W. S. Greenough, Asst. Adjutant-General.

AIDS.

David H. Darling,

John T. Bronson,

George B. Freeland,

Benjamin F. Barnard.

Pawtucket, R.I., Band.

Seven Pipers.

Boston Caledonian Club, William Grant, Chief.

Staff of Chief. — Edward Owler, First Chieftain; Malcolm Campbell, Second Chieftain; James H. Abercrombie, Third Chieftain; George Gibson, Fourth Chieftain; George Malcolm, Fifth Chieftain,

Escorting

The Scots Charitable Society, Marshal, J. Stuart MacCorry.

Aids: P. H. Lawson, John A. McKean, John I. Loudon, and Alexander T. Laughton.

President of the Society, James Bogle; Vice-President, John Gilchrist; Treasurer, John Sutherland; Secretary, Alexander T. Laughton.

The Society's guests in carriages: Dr. Donald Kennedy, James Wemyss, Alpine McLean, James M. Smith, David M. Balfour, Hugh Brown,

Wm. Rust, Wm. Downie, Archibald C. Faulkner, David M. Thompson, John Sutherland, R. W. Morville.

Rev. R. F. Gordan.

THE PATRIARCHAL BRANCH OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Col. Win. M. Rumery, Marshal.

Aids: Walter R. Dyer, Dana B. Putnam, A. E. Bailey, J. W. Kimball.

Carter's Band.

First Regiment Massachusetts Patriarchs.

Lieut.-Col., Fred A. Lull; Major, W. A. Waugh; Adjutant, Irving Jones,
Paymaster, F. E. Merriman; Quartermaster, W. Pickering, Jr.

Boston Encampment No. 38, W. C. Babcock commanding.

Charles-River Encampment No. 22, J. W. Graves commanding.

Bunker Hill Encampment, No. 5, W. T. Hathaway commanding.

Tri-Mountain Encampment, No. 2, A. P. Sanborn commanding.

Mt. Vernon Encampment No. 53.

Massasoit Encampment, No. 1, acting as body-guard to

The officers of the R.W. Grand Encampment and R.W. Grand Lodge of
Massachusetts, in carriages, as follows:—

William D. Hay, M.W. Grand Patriarch; Ambrose Lawrence, M.E. Grand
High Priest; E. Bentley Young, R.W. Grand Senior Warden; Charles D.
Cole, R.W. Grand Scribe; Charles N. Alexander, R.W. Grand Junior
Warden; Enos H. Tucker, R.W. Grand Representative; Samuel B.
Krogman, W. Grand Instructor; Moses H. Sibley, W. Deputy
Sentinel; Amos Hill, Charles Hayden, Past Grand Patriarchs;
and Patriarch A. L. Emerson, of Manchester, N.H.; James T.
Joslin, M.W. Grand Master; Henry W. Clark, R.W. Deputy
Grand Master; Francis Jewett, R.W. Grand Warden; Ju-
lius L. Clarke, R.W. Grand Treasurer; Frederick W.
Trowbridge, W. Grand Marshal; Henry K. Braley,
W. Grand Conductor; George H. Allen, W. Grand
Chaplain; James B. Wheeler, W. Grand Herald;
E. Dana Bancroft, W. Grand Instructor; Cor-
liss Wadleigh, H. W. Stickney, G. B. Ham-
lin, W. E. Ford, Samuel W. Hodges, Past
Grand Masters; Wm. Parkman, Past
Deputy Grand Master, and T.
B. Harris, Past Grand.

Stetson's Weymouth Band.

TEMPLE OF HONOR AND CADETS OF HONOR,

Col. Clark B. Baldwin commanding,

Escorting

Eugene H. Clapp, Most Worthy Templar of the United States and Canada,
and Alfred L. White, Most Worthy Usher and Present Recorder of
the Grand Temple of Missouri, and the

Officers of the Grand Temple of Massachusetts, as follows : —

Grand Worthy Templar, M. W. Potter, Attleboro'; Grand Worthy Vice
Templar, Dr. D. B. Whittier, Fitchburg; Grand Worthy Recorder, H.
A. Cann, Boston; Grand Worthy Treasurer, E. Warden, Waltham;
Grand Worthy Chaplain, Rev. M. R. Leonard, Waltham; Grand
Worthy Usher, C. A. Follett, Quincy; Grand Worthy
Guardian, W. S. McNally, Boston; Past Grand Worthy
Templar, G. M. Whittaker, Southbridge; Grand
Chief of Council, B. A. Flockton, Wakefield;
Past Grand Worthy Templar, A. T.
Wilkinson, Milford.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Color, Purple.

Colonel Edward J. Jones, Chief of Division.

William H. Allen, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AIDS.

Walter C. Burbank,

Walter C. Badger,

Edward J. Jenkins.

Albert J. Skilton.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Horace W. Willson, Grand Chancellor, commanding.

Aids : Paul M. Foss, P.C., of No. 10, Chief of Staff; H. V. Hayward, P.C.,
of No. 44, Quartermaster; Samuel I. Segar, P.G.C.

National Band of Lynn.

E. Weymouth Temple Drum Corps.

Calanthe Lodge, No. 17, of Lynn, John S. Tarr, Commander.

Phintias Lodge, No. 65, of Amesbury.

Momt Prospect Lodge, No. 59, of Malden, H. A. Austin, Commander.

Somerset Lodge, No. 23, of Boston, Walter B. Thayer, Commander.

Boston Battalion, E. F. Townsend, Commander.

Damascus Lodge, No. 50, and Blake Lodge, No. 49, of Worcester, E. C. Akers, Commander.

G.A.R. Drum Corps of Lowell.

Samuel H. Hines Lodge, No. 56, Lowell, W. H. I. Hayes, Commander.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 61, of Natick, H. E. Conant, Commander.

John Hancock Lodge, No. 41, of Taunton, T. W. Sherman, Commander.

Washington Lodge, No. 10, J. D. Bates, Commander.

Schiller Lodge, No. 34, Adolph Frieland, Commander.

Unity Lodge of Boston.

Massachusetts Lodge, No. 42, of Boston, H. I. George, Commander.

Acting as Guard of Honor to the Supreme Chancellor of the World, Hon.

George W. Lindsay, of Baltimore, Md., Past Supreme Chancellor

Hon. Stillman S. Davis, Nashua, N.H., and the officers of

the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as follows :—

Dana Z. Smith, Salem, G.V.C. ; Samuel Paine, Charlestown, G.P. ; William

H. Lee, Boston, P.G.C. ; George P. Walker, Lowell, G.M. of E. ; F. A.

Chase, Boston, G.K.R.S. ; William Thompson, Worcester, G.M.

at A. ; William B. Gale, Boston, P.G.C. and Representative

to Supreme Lodge ; Charles Cowley, Lowell, P.G.C.

And the following officers of the Grand Lodge of Maine :—

William F. Garcelon, Grand Chancellor ; Wyer Green, G.V.C. ; W. J. Lander,

G.M. at A., and A. J. Bigger, G.I.G.

Domini's Band of East Cambridge.

Italian Mutual Benefit and Benevolent Society of Boston, B. Brogi, Commander.

Winthrop Band.

Portuguese Benevolent Society, A. J. Farpeilha, Commander. The President,

Mannuel R. Serpa, and Surgeon Read, with other

guests, in carriages.

Journeymen Tailors, Eugene Cowhig, Commander.

Society officers in carriages.

St. Jean Baptiste Society, Dr. Desilda, Commander ; committee of 15 in carriages, and lad named Charles Dubal mounted on a platform.

representing St. John the Baptist.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Color, Green.

General M. T. Donohoe, Chief of Division.

Major D. G. Macnamara, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AIDS.

Mr. D. H. Morrissey,

Major P. E. Murphy,

Mr. John F. Dever,

Mr. W. H. Brine.

Woburn Brass Band.

Knights of St. Patrick, mounted, Boston, Timothy J. Daley, Commander.

IRISH SOCIETIES OF BOSTON AND VICINITY.

Chief Marshal, John Miller.

Chief of Staff, Edward Riley.

Aids, Timothy J. Deasey, Charles McConnell, John Roach, James Aylward,
George F. Ballou, F. H. Mullen, M.D., Dennis Crowley and
John C. McDevitt.

Staff, Roger F. Seannell, Thomas Butler, John J. Murphy, John Reade,
Henry Griffin, John McSorley, Patrick Ward, William H. Cook,
James T. Mahoney, Martin Lynch, D. J. Desmond, M. Clancy,
John M. Doherty, Frank O'Rourke, William Carey, Thomas
Dolan, Henry Doherty, Thomas Salmon, Thomas
O'Connor, Patrick Greeley, Michael Ryan, Andrew
R. Strain, James Dowling, Patrick E. Riddle,
P. W. Finnegan and Thomas E. Simmons.

Officers of the Convention of the Irish Societies, John A. Duggan, President,
two carriages.

Officers and past officers of the Charitable Irish Society, P. F. Griffin, Presi-
dent; John W. McDonald, Vice-President; John Conlon, Treasurer;
D. H. Morrissey, Secretary; four carriages.

Boston Shamrock Society, John Crowley, Commander.

Boston Widows' and Orphans' Relief Society,
Michael Donnoher, President.

South Abington Brass Band.

Ancient Order Hibernians, Suffolk county, F. J. Murphy, commanding.
 Aids, P. Carroll, M. H. Rowen, C. W. Flynn, D. J. Graham, John J. Teevans,
 Dennis O'Sullivan, James H. Cunniff, James McMorro, John Patten,
 J. McGovern, P. J. McDevitt, Mark Leonard, Patrick Mooney, Jer-
 emiah Dilworth, J. J. O'Keefe, Timothy Shaughnessy, Daniel
 Lynch, James Douglass, and Thomas Gallagher.

Carriages containing Jeremiah Crowley of Lowell, State Delegate, and George
 E. Hogan, of Lawrence, State Secretary. M. A. Shea, of Boston,
 State Treasurer, and ex-State officers.

Division No. 1, A. O. H., Boston, Michael Roan, President and Marshal;
 two carriages containing past officers.

Division No. 2, A. O. H., Boston, D. Dolan, President and Marshal;
 two carriages.

Division No. 5, A. O. H., Boston, John Reed, President and Marshal;
 one carriage.

Division No. 3, A. O. H., Boston, D. J. Graham, President.

Catholic Total Abstinence Societies.

Marshal, William Shannon; Chief of Staff, P. H. Shea.

Aids: James T. Brady, Thomas McCollough, Matthew Dolan, John J.
 Murphy, T. J. Dunn, William O'Brien, Daniel T. McCallion, Michael
 Griffin, Joseph R. Lomasney, Benjamin F. Harrington, John J.
 Irving, G. H. O'Keefe, Timothy Dwyer, Martin Gill, Daniel
 Sheeche, C. J. Kelley, J. B. White, P. J. Murphy,
 James Dolan, John Doolin, D. A. Flynn, John
 F. Couch, M.D., P. J. Callahan.

Bay State Band.

Board of Government of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, occupying
 three carriages: President, Rev. P. A. McKenna; Vice-Presidents, Rev.

M. Gilligan, of Boston, and Stephen Anderson, of East Cam-
 bridge; Treasurer, Rev. Hugh Roe O'Donnell, of East Cam-
 bridge; Secretary, John A. Duggan; Sergeant-at-Arms,
 Patrick Murphy, of Lawrence; County Vice-Presi-
 dents: Suffolk, J. G. Fennessey; Middlesex, J.

J. Kelley; Norfolk, James O'Donovan; Es-
 sex, Rev. J. H. Dever; Plymouth,

Luke Mulready.

Drum Corps.

Father Matthew T.A.B. Society, of East Cambridge, John Coulter, President
and Marshal.

St. Joseph T.A.B. Society, of Somerville, W. H. Brine, President.
Stoncham Band.

Drum Corps.

St. Paul's T.A. Society, Cambridge, D. Foley, President ;
C. C. Murphy, Marshal.

Father Matthew T.A.B. Society of Boston, O. Rogan, President ;
P. O'Connor, Marshal.

St. Vincent's T.A. Society.

St. Joseph's T.A. Society, West End, James Murphy, Marshal.
St. James T.A. Society, Charles Foley, Marshal.

Somerville Band.

Father Matthew T.A. Society of South Boston, John O'Brien, Marshal.
East Boston T.A.B. Society, John Doherty, Marshal and President.

St. Valentine's T.A. Society, J. McCarty, Marshal.

Malden Band.

SS. Peter and Paul's T.A. Society, P. McKenna, Marshal.

St. Stephen's T A. Society, William Greene, President.

St. Stephen's Cadets, Major W. W. George commanding.

Irish National Band.

Cathedral T.A. Society, Cathedral Cadets, John Highand, Captain.

St. Rose T.A.B. Society of Chelsea, Philip Carolan, President.

Massachusetts General Hospital Ambulance.

SEVENTH DIVISION.

Color, Pink.

Captain John Mack, Chief of Division.

Captain Aaron H. Hall, Assistant Adjutant-General.

AIDS.

Captain T. W. Neal,
N. S. Wilbur.

Franklin Smith,
David W. Farquhar.

TRADES' DISPLAY.

[Organized by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, through an Executive Committee, consisting of CHARLES W. SLACK, NATHANIEL J. BRADLEE, JOHN S. BLAIR, BENJAMIN D. WHITCOMB, and STEPHEN H. KIMBALL.]

1. STEIERT BROTHERS, florists, F. A. Howard, manager, exhibited a floral crown eight feet in height, surmounted by a cross, composed of pinks, dahlias, evergreen, etc., together with a large display of plants and cut-flowers. They distributed three thousand button-hole bouquets along the route.

2. JOHN MEDINA had a very elegant and elaborate display illustrating the manufacture and application of coiffures. This display was placed in a large six-horse top barge, elegantly draped in purple and gold. At the four corners of the vehicle were ladies representing "Martha Washington," "France," "Spain," and "England," and showing at the same time the national modes of coiffures. Forward, in the barge, rode a lady clad in the style of long by-gone years, engaged in dressing and arranging a snowy peruke; while in contrast, next to her, sat another typifying the modern bride, in whose locks a hair-dresser was arranging a bridal garland. At a table were a number of girls busily engaged in weaving, curling, and dressing artificial hair, while in the centre of the barge, on either side, was a wig-maker, plying his trade in its different branches. The barge attendants were clad, one in an outdoor livery, and the other in one usually worn in the house.

3. RICHARD SCHWARZ, toy-dealer, had a handsome four-horse barge in line, on which was seated on his throne of good cheer, a real Santa Claus, distributing gifts from a Christmas-tree to a group of joyous children.

4. THE REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY had a wagon drawn by four horses, gayly clothed with blankets, two blue and two red, and on the outward sides of the blankets were painted, in white, a nest of collars and cuffs under the words, "Linene Reversible Collar Co." Over the wagon was displayed a huge collar, about four feet in diameter, at either end of the vehicle, the one in front forming a canopy over the driver's seat, and a pair of cuffs of corresponding size between the collars, representing the shape and style of goods made by this company. In the wagon were several men and women at work. There were two machines in operation, showing the process of rolling and finishing the collars and cuffs, after which they were boxed and then distributed among the crowds. Besides the articles boxed on the wagon, a large number of boxes full, which were arranged about the sides of the vehicle, were liberally given away, together with a lot of miniature collars.

5. THE ESSEX COSTUME PARLORS made a glittering display. A large car contained the following characters in distinctive and costly costumes, viz.: "King Henry of Navarre," "Earl of Sussex," "Ivanhoe," "Earl of Leicester," "Prince Harry," two "Humpty Dumpty's," "Court Jester," "Monkey," "Giraffe," "Earl de Braey," "Tight Clown," "Duke of Clarence," "King of the Carnival," "King George III.," "Prince Ottacar," "English Nobleman," "Queen of the Carnival," "Snow," "Moorish Bride," "Rosebud," "Eastern Bride," "Folly," "Flirt," "Queen Elizabeth," "Gipsy Queen," "Amy Robsart," "Gipsy Princess," "Tambourine Girl," "Spanish Princess," "Donna Isora," "Princess Toto," "Queen of Forest," "Princesses Zelina, Zanita, Juanita, Constanza, Mary and Georgiana," "Queen and Princess of Spain."

6. THE WAKEFIELD RATTAN COMPANY exhibited an assortment of their beautiful rattan furniture, including one of their magnificent chamber-sets, — dressing-case, bedstead, and commode; also a car-seat, child's carriage, crib, workstand, upholstered fauteuil, and an assortment of other articles. The bottom of the four-horse wagon was covered with one of their Kurrachee rugs.

7. JAMES McKEY had a two-horse team, in which were displayed a number of crates in the form of a pyramid, covered with fancy and English china-ware and majolica goods, the whole tastefully set off with flags and bunting.

8. THE UNITED STATES STREET-LIGHTING COMPANY exhibited samples of their street lanterns, which are now used in a large number of cities and towns in New England. These lamps or lanterns are fitted for gas, gasoline, or kerosene. In the use of gasoline the fluid is stored in a small reservoir attached to the lantern, and, passing through a tube to the burner, is, by a chemical process, changed into vapor, which, being mixed with air, gives a light similar to that of coal-gas.

9. JOSEPH F. PAUL & Co. were represented by two teams, illustrating ancient and modern domestic sewing; the first occupied by two ancient ladies, wearing "spees," and laboriously employed at hand-sewing, with an old man, in a large straw hat, entertaining them by reading the paper. On the second team was presented a modern scene, in the shape of four elegant machines, the manufacture of the Boston Sewing-Machine Company, operated by elegantly dressed ladies.

10. THE HARWOOD CHAIR-SEAT COMPANY had a carpeted and neatly decorated platform carriage, on which were displayed rows of chairs of the different varieties made by them, and an assortment of chair-seats of differ-

ent colors. Samples of the Harwood fibre chair-seating material were distributed among the spectators.

11. TURNER BROS. exhibited a large decorated monument, covered with a network of their non-elastic suspenders, and surmounted by a flag.

12. A. H. HEWS & Co. exhibited upon two wagons the contrast between the present mode of operation in the art of pottery and that in vogue in 1765.

13. CLIFFORD, the perfumer, made a unique show. There was a large sign in the shape of a bottle on the seat in front, and on the tail-board a huge mustache, dressed with Clifford's cosmetic and mustache wax, while in the wagon were a variety of oddly-shaped bottles of perfumery. On raised standards in the centre of the vehicle lay a six-foot long stick of Clifford's cosmetique. An exhibit of pomades and satchet-powders was also made.

14. W. W. WEBSTER's display of wire dummy forms for clothing, etc., of all sizes, presented a singular appearance.

15. THE STANDARD FERTILIZER Co. had an imposing caravan, with cases and sample packages of their improved fertilizer for house plants and flowers, and an elaborate display of potted plants and cut-flowers tastefully arranged. About five thousand sample packages of their improved fertilizer were given away along the route.

16. A. N. HARDY's exhibit was a veritable moving photographic art-gallery, with a mammoth camera, the largest in use, looming up in the middle. The sides of a box carriage were completely covered with large and small portraits of prominent individuals, including the following, viz.: Gov. Long, Lieut.-Gov. Weston, William Lloyd Garrison, Walter Emerson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Adamowski, Liebig, Henry Ward Beecher, Edward Everett Hale, Meredith, Hamilton, James Freeman Clarke, Mallalieu, Carl Zerrahn, Dr. Webb, Dr. Bartol, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. Humphrey Allen, Mrs. Carter, Zoe Tuttle, etc. Beside them were shown a set of beautiful summer scenes.

17. C. & G. HOLLIS exhibited tin cans and torches. They gave an exhaustive exhibition of the various styles of torches of their own manufacture, notably the broom-torch, the original Shaler flash-torch, their patent double-swing, etc.

18. "AUNT ABBY'S" candy-exhibit was of especial interest to the children in the crowd. It consisted of a group in old-fashioned costume engaged in the manufacture of molasses candy. The team was finely decorated, and

was arched by a scroll surmounted by an eagle with a stick of candy in his beak.

19. CARY, FULTON & Co. in one team made a display of campaign goods. Pictures of the Presidential candidates, flags, bunting, caps, capes, torches, etc., were attractively arranged, the whole being decked with the national colors.

20. CLARK & FREEMAN showed on a canopied and finely decorated wagon, drawn by four white horses, the achievements of human ingenuity and skill in the shape of five very elegant "New Home" sewing-machines, some of which were in costly inlaid cases, the practical utility of which was shown by a lady, beside whom sat another lady of "ye olden time," sewing by hand. Above the canopy were displayed paintings of the company's manufactories.

21. JOHN J. RIDGWAY made an exhibit of calcium-light materials.

22. B. F. BROWN & Co. exhibited their leather dressing.

23. Some very delicate wax-work specimens were shown in a team contributed by Mrs. C. J. HELLMAN. The display consisted entirely of wax flowers, tastefully mounted, and arranged in a pyramid of glass cases.

24. GEORGE FENN, agent, made a show of rotary ventilators.

25. GOLDING & Co., manufacturers of printing-presses and printers' materials generally, exhibited in three teams. In the first were placed cabinets, racks, their new brass-rule working machines, comprising the "Little Giant" cutter, the mitring machine, and rule-curve, the lead-cutters, bodkins, and other small and handy office tools. The second team carried specimens of their job presses, two sizes of the Jobber, and two of the Pearl. These were in operation, and circulars, printed thereon, were distributed along the route. The last wagon was filled with the Official presses, which have been so favorably received by the public for the past few years. One of these was operated by a very young man, and specimens of work were obtained by those who desired. A handsomely illustrated pamphlet was distributed, as the procession passed, giving a full description of the working and workmanship of these presses.

26. PEABODY & WHITNEY, wooden ware, No. 92 Washington street, had a handsome barge in line, on which were displayed the various articles comprised in their business, including sleds, toys, bows and arrows, etc.

27. MOSES FAIRBANKS & Co.'s exhibit consisted of a two-horse wagon loaded with various kinds of mineral and soda waters, cider, and tonics, each properly placarded. This team was followed by another of a rather ancient

pattern, used in the business in 1830, by J. B. Whittemore, then located on Brattle street. This wagon was loaded with spruce beer.

28. JOSEPH M. WOODS contributed a load of lumber, drawn by one horse, showing the work of the Diamond Mills.

29. EDWARD G. KENDALL exhibited, on a four-horse team, one of his automatic hatchway-guards, which are intended for use on freight-elevators. This invention, which is designed with a special view to safety, is so constructed that the moment the elevator starts, the bar or gate closes in a spring lock. The wagon was surrounded by canvas, on which were crayoned illustrations of the use of the guard.

30. THE AMERICAN SHADE ROLLER COMPANY made a fine display of their window-shades, etc.

31. JOHN ROBBINS had an ornamented cart, on which was displayed a large quantity of shining baggage-checks.

32. WONG-AR-CHONG, in full dress, rode in a covered wagon, filled with packages of Chinese teas.

33. WRIGHT & DRISCOLL made an exhibit of athletic appliances, including their patent rowing machine, which was worked by an oarsman dressed in a rowing suit.

34. HERMANN STRATER & SONS displayed a wagon drawn by two horses, loaded with copper puffs, used in brewing, steam-jacket kettles, soda-water apparatus, and an upright beer-pump. There was also a man rigged with a diving costume, with the helmet in position, showing to good advantage the appearance of a diver at work.

35. F. E. & C. E. SMITH & Co. exhibited a variety of styles of the Knight cheese-safe, with clerks showing the operation thereof, wooden ware, etc.

36. THE HELIOTYPE PRINTING COMPANY displayed, on an immense scarlet dais, a number of specimens of their heliotype engraving from their art-rooms, including portraits of Barrett, the tragedian; Stoddard, lecturer; and the design of the new building for the Charitable Mechanic Association. They also exhibited a camera and gelatine printing-press, illustrating the idea of printing with all the accuracy of photographing and the durability of ink. As the exposure to dust would impair the work of the press it was not exhibited in operation.

37. A. P. ASHBORNE made an attractive exhibition of cocoanut preparations, spices, etc., with a number of colored men at work in manufacturing the same.

38. H. R. PLIMPTON showed the practical working of a bed-lounge, together with other furniture.

39. CHARLES W. SPURR made a handsome display of combined wood and paper hangings and the like.

40. CHRISTOPHER BLAKE made a goodly show with hat-trees, desks, and lighter articles of furniture on a wagon.

41. THE TUCKER MANUFACTURING Co. exhibited a wagon-load of spring beds, iron beds, brass beds, and other furniture, special prominence being given to the display of brass beds, the manufacture of which is a comparatively new thing in this country.

42. A. J. CHASE, agent, showed a number of cold-blast refrigerators, of different sizes, through the glass windows of which could be seen fresh meat, fruit, etc., in a perfect state of preservation.

43. JOHN S. ANDREWS exhibited Horton's life-saving mattress, and other life-saving apparatus.

44. MASURY, YOUNG & Co. made a well-arranged display of oils of all kinds.

45. H. L. ALBEE & Co. made a fine display of lounges, beds, and bedding.

46. Upon a handsomely decorated truck, drawn by four powerful black horses, the WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY displayed an old-time "Ramage" press, on which the "Boston Journal" was originally printed, together with the modern "Kidder" job press. Upon the former a circular, showing the quaint style of orthography of Boston's first settlers, was being printed. This "machine," by the labor of two strong men, "struck off" something less than two hundred copies per hour. The "form" of type lay on a table which was made to move along a grooved track. After the ink had been spread upon the type, a sheet of paper was fixed on a canvas-covered frame, which was hung with hinges to the table, and which when swung down laid the sheet over the type. Then the table was moved, by means of a crank, underneath a heavy block fixed to a screw, operated by a lever, by means of which the block pressed the paper down on the type, and thus the circular was printed. This slow and primitive mode of printing was similar to that of Franklin's time, and helped show the wonderful advance made within the last half century. Side by side with this cumbersome reminder of "y^e ancient time" stood a "Kidder" press, self-feeding and self-delivering, printing, at the rate of six thousand an hour, a second circular issued by the company, containing

matter of historical interest, copies of which were distributed to the crowd along the route. The motive-power of this wonderful little machine was a wheel of the truck upon which it was borne, which, when in motion, drove a counter-shaft attached to the platform, — a most ingenious arrangement. This machine comprises some of the most modern improvements in printing-presses. It feeds itself from a web of paper, does all the work of printing, rules the sheet two ways and in two colors, and cuts them the desired size. The sides of the superstructure inclosing the presses and workmen were embellished with a faithful representation of the present State House, with eagles, flags, and descriptive mottoes.

47. EDWARD HENSHAW, leather findings, had a new team decorated with bunting, new harnesses, and a handsome pair of horses. On a platform was a large heel, several feet high and wide, with a large nickled Armor Heel Plate for ladies' and children's boots on it, and an exact imitation (wood) of a bottle of dressing for ladies' boots, eight feet high, with a large sign, ten feet by four feet, explaining the extract. In different places on the team were wholesale orders packed and marked for shipment to various sections of the country.

48. The exhibit of C. D. COBB & BROTHERS consisted of a large wagon, drawn by eight horses, each led by a Chinaman in full costume. Both horses and wagon were draped in Chinese style, while upon the wagon was constructed a Chinese pagoda, the top of which was twenty feet from the ground. In the lower story of this pagoda, which was two stories high, was seen a Chinese tea-party in full operation.

49. N. & E. ROSENFELD made an elaborate display of their compressed yeast.

50. LAUGHTON & TOWNE's display of Grant's Revolving Filter was drawn by a pair of handsome gray horses, decorated with velvet and silk trimmings. A large sign-board, suitably inscribed, was arched by an array of faucet filters, the whole being elaborately festooned with bunting and emblems.

51. HERMAN W. LADD exhibited a variety of spring beds, cots, etc., the use, comfort, and convenience of which were practically demonstrated.

52. F. D. OSGOOD showed an admirable self-acting swing, in which two children were apparently enjoying themselves well.

53. PHILIP S. MIZENER made a practical show of pattern and model making, and zither construction. Across the wagon was a bench supporting a

zither, made of spruce wood, sixty years old, on which a musician performed during the procession, while on either side were displayed two other zithers. In the wagon was a workman making patterns and models, and a draughtsman at work.

54. HALE, TEELE & BISBEE made a very creditable display of soaps, in a variety of forms of construction.

55. KILBORN, WHITMAN & Co.'s team was laden with samples of their finest upholstered goods, such as patent rockers, reclining-chairs, and Turkish easy-chairs.

56. THURSTON, HALL & Co. had two canopied wagons, on which a large number of workmen, neatly dressed in white, were engaged in the manufacture of crackers.

57. J. H. PETTINGER & Co. gave a practical illustration of the use of Sapolio by several women cleaning windows.

58. S. GRAVES & SONS had a team on which was practically exhibited the utility of one of their recently patented lounge beds, handsomely finished in the Queen Anne style. Its peculiarities and advantages were shown by a man in charge on the wagon. When closed it appeared exactly like any other lounge or sofa, but when opened out formed a nice mattress bed on spiral springs, and was rolled about with the greatest ease, the six legs being mounted on castors.

59. JOSIAN CUMMINGS displayed a great variety of trunks and travelling-bags. On the wagon four men were engaged in the manufacture of trunks, and the wagon and horses were prettily decorated with bunting.

60. HARVEY SCUDDER put on exhibition barrels and jars of the new Allandale Mineral Spring Water.

61. W. H. BOWDLEAR & Co. made a unique and attractive display of beeswax and its uses.

62. THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY's display comprised two teams, and showed the contrast between the instruments made by them in 1852, when they began business, and the most improved and modern Smith organs. Of the former there were two, either of which would now be considered an insignificant piece of furniture in a parlor or drawing-room, although at that time it was doubtless as rare as it was attractive. In construction it was very simple, but nevertheless neat, and rather ornamental in finish. It consisted of a four and a half octave organ in a square case, about three feet long, twenty inches wide, and two feet high, standing on double

wooden legs, similar in appearance to the legs of a sewing-machine. The tones produced by this ancient as well as old-fashioned instrument are as sweet to-day as when the organ was manufactured. It was borne on a one-horse wagon, which was followed by a carriage drawn by six caparisoned horses. On this second vehicle was erected a magnificent Moorish pavilion, surmounted by a dome, and decorated with brilliant draperies, underneath which were four of the finest organs now made by this company. Two of these were of the "Connoisseur" style, and the other two of the style numbered "345," the latter especially being elaborately engraved and polished. This display was designed by Mr. Frank H. Smith.

63. RAND, AVERY & Co.'s display was very interesting. A four-horse dray, tastefully decorated, carried the original printing-press used by Benjamin Franklin in the old Queen-street office. A printer in the costume of Franklin's day, with the assistance of a "devil" with the old-fashioned ink-pads, worked the press, upon which was printed an interesting sheet. The paper bore on one side *fac-similes* of the title-pages of four of Boston's oldest newspapers, as follows: The Boston "News Letter," the first paper published in America, dated April 24, 1701; the Boston "Gazette," October 9, 1721, giving a thanksgiving proclamation of Governor Shute; the title-page of the issue of February 11, 1723, of the "New England Courant," the paper originally printed by Franklin on the same press from which it was worked on this occasion; the first issue of the "New England Weekly Journal," of March 20, 1727. A compositor setting type in the olden style was also upon the car. Arching the whole car was a canvas inscription, bearing an elegant portrait of Franklin, and the words: "Rand, Avery & Co., occupying Franklin Buildings, Franklin street, contribute the original press owned and worked by Benjamin Franklin."

64. CHASE & SANBORN made an exhibit, which consisted of a load of teas, drawn by a pair of white and a pair of chestnut horses, the wagon and horses being very prettily decorated with Chinese emblems symbolical of the trade.

65. DONALD KENNEDY had a four-horse team, conveying a load of "Kennedy's Medical Discovery."

66. JOHN HOLMAN & Co. exhibited their "Climax" folding parlor bed and combination cradle and crib, on a nice platform wagon, which was covered with a canopy upholstered in blue. The folding-bed when closed has the appearance of an elegant cabinet organ. The ease and rapidity with

which a lady in charge transformed it into a large, comfortable bed evinced its merits. Another lady attending a baby (?) in the cradle crib showed the comfort and convenience of that article.

67. S. S. PIERCE & Co., grocers, made a striking display of foreign and domestic groceries and wines, in a large four-horse dray; and, as a suggestive contrast to this, their original wheelbarrow full of goods, this being the style of delivering groceries from this house fifty years ago.

68. A. SHUMAN & Co., clothiers, had two vans, each drawn by four horses, illustrative of the developments and methods of their special industry. On the first van was the representation of the "Pinafore" characters, which proved so attractive when originally displayed in the windows of the firm. In addition to this, and indeed the special display on the leading van, was a representation of ancient modes of costume as compared with modern, the exhibition beginning with the style of Queen Anne, 1700, when perukes were in vogue, and showing the rise and fall of different fashions up to the adoption of the garments of to-day. The second van was a commentary and explanation of the first. Upon it were displayed ancient modes of tailoring and sewing as compared with to-day, so arranged as to show the progress from the primitive needle to the improved sewing-machine. Thereon might be seen the changes in the methods of cutting clothes from the day when each individual suit was laboriously cut out with shears up to the present labor-saving era, when machinery performs that office by wholesale.

69. W. D. LATHROP furnished a display of Indian customs, travelling methods, etc., made by one hundred residents of Newton, Weston, Waltham, Watertown, and other places, admirably representing a band of nomadic North American Indians, nearly all on horseback, and in full costume, with war-paint, feathers, etc. They were under the command of John M. Fiske, in the elaborate costume of an Indian chief. Almost every conceivable kind of Indian costume, as well as the manners and customs of the aborigines, were faithfully represented. There were warriors armed with bows and arrows, or flintlock guns; squaws, with papposes strapped to their backs; an Indian drag, made of rough tent-poles loosely bound together, bearing a young warrior and his squaw, in full war costume, and followed by an old squaw on foot; a white woman as prisoner mounted on a horse, which was led by an Indian boy as a precaution against her escape, and closely guarded; the dead (?) body of an "old Continental" strapped to the back of a horse, and bobbing up and down in a ludicrous manner as the animal jogged along. Some of the

horses (evidently very tame) were driven with nothing for a bridle except the bits and reins attached. This preceded —

70. E. B. STRATTON AND LADY, who followed in the old colonial style of travel, on saddle and pillion, and in the peculiar dress of the olden time, contrasting the ancient with the present mode of travel. The latter was exhibited by

71. S. A. STEWART, in the form of a horse and carriage, with complete and elegant modern outfit.

72. JORDAN, MARSH & Co.'s display was led by Gilmore's celebrated band of New York, numbering eighty-five pieces, including the drum corps, brought from New York for the occasion by the firm. After the band rode Messrs. E. D. Jordan, Charles Marsh, J. C. Jordan, and E. D. Jordan, Jr., in an elegant two-horse carriage. Then came the entire force of male clerks employed in the firm's stores, numbering six hundred men and boys, divided into three regiments. The men were uniformed in black dress-suits, with army hats and white gloves, with blue badges; the boys were in blue serge dress-suits, with small caps of the same material, their officers being in black. The different companies were headed by banners bearing appropriate mottoes. Preceding the cash-boys was the firm's drum corps, twenty-five pieces. Both men and boys were well drilled, and marched in fine order. But the portion of this display attracting most attention was the ship of state, named "Mayflower," and containing as living freight thirty-eight blooming young ladies (employés of the same establishment), representing the different States of the American Union. The ship was drawn by four span of fine bay horses, in gold-mounted harness, and driven by M. W. Haskell. The ladies all wore white dresses and hats, with blue silk sashes bearing the respective State names. Four carriages, occupied by the leading employés of the firm, brought up the rear.

73. F. GELDOWSKY displayed on a wagon, drawn by four caparisoned horses, some magnificent chamber-sets.

74. CHICKERING & SONS had two wagons: the first drawn by four horses, and the other by two, and each covered with a canopy of red, white, and blue. The first was surmounted by a flag, and bore a modern Chickering full grand piano, such as are used in concerts, encased in rosewood with fancy carvings. On the second vehicle was a small, square piano, made by this company in 1823, of mahogany and rosewood, inlaid in brass; in fact, one of the finest made at that time. The inelegant shape of the latter instrument, and its straight legs, contrasted with the magnificent pianoforte which preceded it,

indicated the great improvements which have been made during the past fifty years in this class of musical instruments.

75. GEORGE G. PAGE & Co. made a display of packing-boxes.

76. MURDOCK'S LIQUID FOOD Co. exhibited a caravan, drawn by two horses, containing two Durham oxen, weighing three thousand four hundred twenty-one pounds, and two Cotswold sheep, three hundred twelve pounds, with signs on the same.

77. T. M. WINNEN & Co. made a good exhibit of furniture.

78. COBB, BATES & YERXA's large caravan consisted of ten of their horses, — eight black and two bay, — drawing a vehicle constructed so as to represent their large store on Washington street. The box on the wagon was constructed twelve feet long, eight feet wide, and ten feet high, on the sides of which was painted a perspective of the building, and in the centre was a carpeted and furnished room, occupied by four men in uniform, who distributed twenty-five thousand elegant cards during the procession. The driver was also in uniform; he had quite enough to do to manage the five pairs of red, white, and blue "ribbons." The horses were gayly decked with plumes, flags, and rosettes. The vehicle was showily decorated with flags and bunting, and was laden with chests of tea.

79. C. H. GRAVES & SOXS' wagon was laden with a lemon-squeezing machine, labelled, "Our beginning," and a huge bottle of Hub punch about eight feet high.

80. HORT, RUGG & Co., the New England agents of the Buffalo Scale Company, showed the improvements made in weighing apparatus by means of two machines mounted on a platform wagon. One was a simple even-balanced beam hanging on a plain, upright pillar, with platforms two and a half feet square, suspended by ropes from the ends of the beam. On one platform rested several cases of merchandise consigned to General Alden and others of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. The ancient contrivance was constructed of wood in the most primitive style. The other scale was of the well-known Dormant warehouse pattern, with double brass beam, iron pillars, etc., seen in many warehouses of the present day.

81. FITZPATRICK & NOOX were represented by a canopied wagon, laden with chamber furniture.

82. POTTER & WRIGHTINGTON's team, on which a number of men were employed cutting and packing codfish, was quite an attraction on account of the curiosity of the performance.

83. FRANK FERDINAND made a unique display of house furnishings, comprising a building of which the corner-posts were rolls of carpet, and the roof was covered with carpets.

84. WILLIAM BLAKE & Co. exhibited a church-bell, weighing one thousand two hundred seventy-two pounds, just cast for a church in a distant part of the State. As the bell passed over the route, its clear, melodious tone was frequently tested by the striker on the wagon. There was also displayed a silken banner, on the front of which was a portrait of Paul Revere, and on the reverse a representation of brass founders and finishers. (This banner was carried in the procession at the dedication of the Franklin statue, twenty-four years ago.)

85. HARRISON, BEARD & Co. made a fine display of modern furniture, combining taste and utility.

86. MARTIN, SKINNER & FAY contributed a fine exhibit in two wagons, the first showing, in a log cabin, the style of shoe-making in 1630. A settler and his family were busy at various occupations, the wife carding and spinning wool, the daughter binding shoes. A travelling cobbler was represented measuring and making shoes. The interior of the cabin was furnished in the olden style. The second wagon represented shoe-making in 1880. Machines in actual operation, power being supplied by a four-horse engine, were shown cutting patterns, uppers, linings, and soles, heeling, stitching, lasting, pegging, nailing toes and shanks. Shoes were buffed, treed, dressed, finished, laced, and packed; all in the style in which they are daily made at the factory, at an average of fifteen pairs for each operator, while by the old methods one pair a day was doing well for one man.

87. B. P. CUNNINGHAM & Co. were represented by a four-horse team, loaded with various articles of house-furnishing goods.

88. H. W. BERRY, agent for Kranich & Bach's and Steck & Co.'s pianos, had two beautifully draped and decorated four-horse teams, the first drawing one of Kranich & Bach's grand pianos, and the second one each of Steck & Co.'s and Kranich & Bach's.

89. WM. P. SARGENT & Co. exhibited, on a large caravan drawn by four fine horses, a collection of their finest carriages, and in front of it was driven, for the sake of contrast, the chaise in which, in 1824, Gen. Lafayette rode as the guest of the authorities of Portsmouth, N.H. The authenticity of this relic was attested by a certificate. It appeared driven by the venerable colored man who occupied the seat on the memorable occasion above

referred to, and with occupants habited in the custom of one hundred years ago.

90. HENRY F. MILLER's piano-forte exhibit was comprehensive. A first team contained a show of the materials used in piano-forte construction arranged on a series of shelves in the form of a pyramid. This was surmounted by a gilded dome, with a pole from which floated a banner inscribed "Boston collects materials from all parts of the world for her piano-forte manufacturers." On the platforms were a pair of elegant elephant tusks, eight feet long, from Africa; felts, buckskin, and wire from Europe; lumber, iron, wool, leather, and turpentine, from North America; rosewood, from South America; gums, from Asia; and ebony, from the East Indies. Other articles, such as varnish, display of piano-forte hardware, etc., were shown. A second four-horse wagon contained a fine parlor grand piano-forte, just completed, over which was a gayly decorated canopy, and a banner inscribed "Boston sends her piano-fortes to all parts of the world for the advancement of art and civilization."

91. BARDWELL, ANDERSON & Co. made a good display of extension tables, etc., as a suggestion of the range of the furniture business.

92. BURKHARDT'S BREWERY was represented by a six-horse open wagon, profusely decorated with flags, plumes, bunting, etc. In the body of the wagon was a throne constructed of lager-beer kegs, upon which sat King Gambrinus in all his glory.

93. JOHN S. BLAIR exhibited on a two-horse wagon the six mechanical powers as practically used, viz.: the lever, inclined-plane, wheel-and-axle, screw, pulley, and wedge. Their use was shown by moving a block of granite up an inclined-plane—supposed to have been the original mode of raising large bodies—by means of the inclined-plane, lever, pulley and roller (or wheel); by a block of granite raised by plank screws, using only the screw and lever; by the clamping of a column, producing friction sufficient to sustain the weight above, as was demonstrated in the moving of Hotel Pelham in 1869—in which, also, the lever and screw only were employed; by a frame derrick in common use by builders, combining the pulley, wheel and axle; and by splitting a granite block with a wedge.

94. THE AMERICAN FIRE HOSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY exhibited, on a large wagon drawn by six splendid horses, an old hand-engine. On each corner of the vehicle was a column of coiled hose, surmounted by a nozzle.

95. THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY appeared with a four-horse wagon, on which were exhibited samples of their superior heavy goods for mechanical purposes, including an immense rubber belt, seven-ply, forty-two inches wide, two hundred and eighty-two feet long, and weighing between three thousand and four thousand pounds; also rolls of their largest rubber-hose, valves, packing, etc.

96. CLARK & BUCKLEY exhibited two splendid sets of chamber furniture, one being unfinished in order to show the superior quality of wood of which it was made.

97. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & Co.'s exhibit showed a pyramid twenty feet high, shaped so as to resemble the Saratoga trunk-scene in "Evangeline," surmounted by a platform, from which two boys distributed elegant cards. The tablets composing the pyramids were large glass signs of different colors, representing druggists' articles for sale by the exhibitors.

98. CHAUNCEY THOMAS & Co. displayed two wagons, containing carriages and materials. The first load, drawn by two horses, exhibited a chariot body manufactured about one hundred and fifty years ago by Adino Paddock, the planter of the time-honored "Paddock elms." In striking contrast with this was a coupé of the newest and most elegant pattern manufactured by this firm. Another effective contrast was afforded by the exhibition of a new sleigh, together with one about a century old. The second load, drawn by three horses, contained carriage materials, axles, springs, hubs, spokes, felloes, and wheel-stocks.

99. E. B. VANNEVAR & Co. exhibited all kinds of ship and yacht work and appliances, in brass, copper, etc., their wagon being rigged like the deck of a ship.

100. FRANCIS LOW & Co., riggers, exhibited a pile of old wooden blocks and pulleys, made by Daniel Adams, and used to "heave down" the frigate "Constitution" in 1797; to lower a siphon at the Boston Water Works in 1848; for the same purpose at Salem in 1827; and to hoist the 84-ton gun at the South Boston Iron Works in 1874. They are still in a remarkable state of preservation.

101. The HALE & KILBURN MANUFACTURING Co. made a fine exhibit of parlor folding-beds, chairs, etc.

102. G. C. DUNKLEE & Co. showed a nicely-finished new "Golden Eagle" furnace, a handsome parlor-stove, and a cooking-range.

103. BAGNALL & LOUD displayed a great variety of tackle, blocks, etc., in a wagon constructed to represent a ship with three masts.

104. C. C. BRIGGS & Co. exhibited two (upright and square) pianos.

105. The S. W. BROWN FURNITURE Co. made an exhibit of carved chamber furniture.

106. JOHN ROESSLE had a big team of eight horses, on which rode a lager-beer cask of immense size, surmounted by King Gambrinus himself, and surrounded by characters representing all nations. There were placards on the side of the wagon, one of which read in rhyme: "Two hundred and fifty years ago, there was no lager beer; but now the people better know, and love the German bier."

107. HERBERT H. HAM exhibited the aerial elevator and fire-escape, drawn by four gray horses.

108. THE BOSTON LEAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY made an interesting exhibit of its productions. Two large wagons, decorated with flags and bunting, were required. In one were melting-pots all ready for corroding the lead, and at one end were samples of lead after corroding, just as taken from the bed. There were the products of pure white lead, red lead, litharge, and pig lead. The other wagon was weighted with samples of lead pipe, tin-lined lead pipe, tin pipe, and sheet lead, all made up into different forms.

109. A. F. LEATHERBEE exhibited a load of handsome shingles.

110. SAMUEL D. HICKS & SON had three single teams, one of which carried a device displaying copper house-cornices, and the others copper bath-boilers, Austin's expanding water-conductor, and Miham's dome ventilator.

111. THE MAGEE FURNACE COMPANY made an extensive display of their latest patterns of stoves and furnaces on two of their largest vans. The whole exhibition was designed to represent their show-rooms. There were thirty-one different patterns of stoves exhibited, all blackened, polished, and in working order, as also were the furnaces. The front wagon was drawn by six horses, and bore the sign, "Magee furnaces, ranges, and stoves;" while the second, drawn by four horses, was marked, "Magee cooking and heating stoves, for every use and clime" — all in illuminated letters.

112. SARGENT, GREENLEAF & Co. displayed, on a wagon decorated with bunting and flags and drawn by six horses, five safes of the Squaires & Pratt manufacture.

113. The wagon of the BOSTON ÆTNA RUBBER MILLS was drawn by four horses, and filled with employés, dressed in different costumes, made from India rubber, at their own factories, and distributing envelopes containing fabrics showing the perfection to which they had carried this industry. The

operatives, while passing, were inflating rubber pillows, air-beds, invalid cushions, life-preservers, and air-work generally. The rear of the wagon was filled with cases of water-bottles, toys, combs, piano-covers, tarpaulins, mats, etc.

114. CUMMINGS, KENNEY & Co. made a very handsome show of black-walnut lumber in the log, etc.

115. EDWARD PAGE & Co. exhibited a monster leather belt, one hundred feet in length, and three feet in width. In addition a very pleasing display was made of smaller-size belting, etc.

116. MOSES POND & Co., stoves, furnaces, etc., contributed a mounted cloth-roof house, with ornamental iron cresting, showing the system of ventilation used by the firm. The various styles of stoves and furnaces dealt in by the firm were also shown.

117. The SUFFOLK BREWING Co. made a display of kegs of malt, sacks of hops and grain, etc.

118. E. B. BADGER & SON exhibited a large copper still, copper bath-boilers, sugar-house coil-pipes. etc., and two men at work making small copper vessels.

119. CLARK & SMITH showed an immense hewed log of mahogany, measuring twenty-three feet long and three feet square, and weighing six tons, drawn by six horses in tandem.

120. RUSSELL & BURKE exhibited various kinds of pumps in operation.

121. NEWTON, NORTON & Co. made a display of brick-making. There were two wagons, on the first of which was a brick press at work; on the second, workmen modelling fire-brick tiles, varying in size from nine inches long to eight feet square, and brick trays such as are used for preparing the pulp in paper manufactories. Fifty workmen in uniform followed on foot.

122. M. DURANT & SONS had two wagons, the first of which bore a cider-press, and the second a lot of apples. The manufacture of cider was shown.

123. RUETER & ALLEY's wagon carried a big tank surrounded by hops and grain, representing the brewing business, over which was a sign with the lettering: "Last year the brewers paid twelve millions to the government."

124. GEORGE CURTIS showed a lot of pine planks and shingles.

125. MORRIS & IRELAND had in the line a four-horse team, ornamented with plumes, bells, and elegant trappings, drawing a heavy load of safes of various sizes. There was shown one of the safes of fifty years ago, a wood-

lined, rudely riveted contrivance, with massive key, and in contrast one of the heavy burglar-defying and fire-proof safes of modern make. The smaller styles of office safes were also shown.

126. THE BOSTON ELASTIC FABRIC COMPANY sent their team, drawn by four horses, wearing covers made of elastic thread, used for weaving purposes. In the centre of the wagon, and high above the other goods, was a large rubber belt, twenty inches wide, three hundred and sixty feet long, and weighing more than one thousand pounds. Tastefully arranged below and around this belt were all kinds of rubber hose, square and round steam packing, pure sheet packing, tubing, blankets for calico printing, and a large and handsome variety of all kinds of rubber goods used by manufacturers and mechanics. At the back of the wagon was a display of rubber thread for woven elastic goods.

127. THE WHITTIER MACHINE COMPANY contributed a large team, of six horses, drawing one of their elevator machines, a duplicate of that just placed in Hotel Vendome. It was a double-screw, double-rope hoisting-machine, which raises the elevator car. The whole turn-out was tastefully trimmed with bunting, flags, etc.

128. THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY exhibited a slab of Rutland (Vt.) marble, eleven and one-half feet long, also finished curbing, headstones, and building marble, surmounted by a monument of evergreen and flowers.

129. GEORGE L. DAMON was represented by a six-horse caravan, bearing his largest folding-door safe, with combination lock, which measures seven and one-half feet by six feet, and weighs five tons, on top of which was placed, by way of contrast, the smallest size safe manufactured at Mr. Damon's establishment, weighing only two hundred and fifty pounds. These safes were elaborately ornamented, and alongside them stood an old style "Bull's Eye" or "Knob" safe, fifty years old, and provided with a very large key. The wagon was decorated with flags and surmounted by an eagle, and the horses were decked with plumes and flags. Behind the caravan marched one hundred workmen, in columns of four, led by a drum corps. The men were in uniform, with caps and badges.

130. JOHN W. LEATHERBEE made a display of all kinds of manufactured lumber.

131. GEORGE W. & FRANKLIN SMITH showed an immense iron column, handsomely finished, for the Boston Post Office and Sub-Treasury, weighing seven tons; also an ornamental pile of some twenty-five columns, all made at one casting, in green-sand mould.

132. JOHN HARRINGTON & CLARK made an elegant display of granite and marble work. A four-horse dray contained two highly polished and ornamented urns of Maine granite, valued at \$1,000 each, designed for Forest Hills and other specimens of granite work, including an urn of Connecticut granite, and a tablet of polished black granite. In marble there was an ornamental tablet of Norman design, and another of the Gothic style, etc.

133. L. M. HAM & Co., iron-workers, contributed a team on which was a modern prison-cell door, seven by four feet, with improved lock.

134. HOWARD SNELLING & Co. showed three of their patent coal-wagons, by means of which they are able to discharge a load of coal quickly into a window or coal-hole across the widest sidewalks.

135. GEO. T. McLAUTHLIN & Co., made an extensive machinery display. It consisted of five teams, showing a forty-five horse Hoadley portable-engine; an eighty and a six horse McLauchlin's patent drop-tube safety steam-boiler; an elevator exhibit, showing a passenger car, a freight elevator car and elevator machinery; mining machinery, especially a crushing and a milling machine, water-wheels, showing as built in 1852, and successive improvements; and last, a twelve-horse mounted Hoadley engine. The display was handsomely decorated.

136. THE PEARSON CORDAGE Co. showed an immense roll of large rope, together with samples of all sizes of rope and cord, oakum, etc.

137. THE BAY STATE IRON COMPANY's exhibit was headed by a regiment of five hundred men, the employés of the corporation, wearing blue blouses and caps lettered in gilt, inscribed "Bay State Iron Company." They carried a banner inscribed "Bay State Iron Company Workmen," with the State shield upon the front, and on the reverse, "Children of Tubal Cain, Masters of the Mightiest of Metals — Iron." The men marched in a solid column of files of eight. They escorted a carriage containing four of the veteran employés of the company. Then came a large, gayly decorated wagon, drawn by six handsome gray horses. It contained two immense plates of boiler-iron, forming two sides of an equilateral triangle. The plates measured $180 \times 96\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and weighed eighteen hundred pounds each. Upon the wagon were also bundles of sheet-iron, which the company has just commenced to manufacture. They were inscribed, "The first sheet-iron made in Boston." Suspended from the apex of the two boiler-plates was a large sheet of iron of about the same thickness as newspaper. The whole display was most interesting.

138. WHITEMORE BROTHERS' display of farm and garden tools and other agricultural implements, in a large team, attracted much attention. The machine known as Clark's traction-wheels steam-plough is designed for ploughing six or more parallel furrows at the same speed with which a team of horses or oxen will turn a single line of earth. The Oliver chilled-plough was the principal feature of the exhibit, which in variety included all modern labor-saving appliances for tilling the soil.

139. WHITELEY, FASSLER & KELLY exhibited one of their reaping-machines in motion.

140. JOHN H. LASKEY showed a self-levelling dining-table for vessels, with a company of diners sitting about the table to illustrate its practicability.

According to the consolidated reports there were fourteen thousand five hundred and six men, and three hundred and twenty-five vehicles in the procession.

The route was four and one-fifth miles in length, and the time occupied by the procession in passing a given point was three and one-half hours.

The procession was reviewed at Arlington street by the Commander-in-Chief, and at Berkeley street by the Chief Marshal. The decorations along the route were numerous and beautiful. Columbus avenue, which was decorated by the concerted action of the residents, presented a particularly fine appearance. Every vacant lot on the streets through which the procession passed was utilized for the erection of an observation stand. Many of them contained chairs for fifteen hundred or more spectators, ranged in regular tiers one above another, from which the pageant could be viewed in comparative comfort. The seats sold readily, at good prices. Besides these many private residences had platforms erected in the front area, for the accommodation of the family and visitors. When some particularly attractive feature in the procession reached one of the great public stands, and the mass of spectators greeted it with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, the scene was most inspiring.

Perfect order was maintained throughout the city ; but few arrests were made, and no serious accidents occurred.

The procession presented so many interesting features that it would be unjust to particularize one to the omission of another. The military made a fine appearance, the new regulation uniform of the Massachusetts militia contrasting strongly with the neat but more showy uniforms of the visiting troops. The latter won many encomiums for their fine marching and soldierly bearing, and were heartily greeted all along the route.

The Seventh Division, the longest in the line, was probably the finest trades' display ever seen in Boston. It was an impressive exhibit of the processes to which are due, in a great measure, the material prosperity of the city, and showed in a striking manner the progress which has been made in the arts and manufactures which have contributed so much to the welfare of the community.

EVENING PROCESSION.



TABLEAU XVI.

EVENING PROCESSION.



The evening procession formed a fitting termination to the festivities of the day. It was the first attempt to produce such a spectacle in Boston, and was a success, from a popular stand-point, as well as an artistic event.

The work of preparing for the spectacle was performed under the direction of a sub-committee, consisting of Alderman William Woolley, and Councilmen Malcolm S. Greenough and Benjamin F. Anthony. The Metropolitan and South Boston Railway Companies furnished horse-cars, from which the tops were removed, and on these platforms were built, upon which the tableaux, sixteen in number, were displayed. The use of horse-cars for this purpose was a novel idea, and added much to the effectiveness of the tableaux, as the smooth, even motion enabled the characters to maintain their positions with steadiness and ease. The cars were drawn by horses furnished by the Metropolitan and Highland Railway Companies. The necessary carpenter's work was performed by Mr. Henry C. Allen; the properties were made by Mr. Charles A. Neuert, and the scenery was painted by Mr. David O. Story.

The tableaux were designed by Mr. Edward Knobel, and were carefully rehearsed at Turn Hall on several evenings previous to the celebration, under the direction of Mr. C. J. Hermann, instructor of gymnastics to the Boston Turnverein.

The costumes worn by the characters in the tableaux were selected with great care, and were elegant and appropriate. Many of them were contributed by Boston business houses, and were made expressly for the occasion.

The following firms assisted by their contributions in producing the tableaux :—

MUDGE, SAWYER & Co.,	WHITTEN, BURDETT & YOUNG,
MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,	TOMPKINS & HILL,
ORIENTAL TEA COMPANY,	ISAAC FENNO & Co.,
CHAMBERLAIN, CURRIER & Co.,	A. SHUMAN & Co.,
SHEPARD, NORWELL & Co.,	JORDAN, MARSH & Co.,
CHANDLER & Co.,	C. F. HOVEY & Co.,
R. H. WHITE & Co.,	S. A. STEWART,
PAUL A. GAREY,	HOGG, BROWN & TAYLOR.

The tableaux were illuminated by torches, locomotive head-lights, and calcium lights. The head-lights were loaned by the Boston & Albany, Old Colony & Newport, Boston & Providence, Eastern, and Fitchburg Railroad Companies, and the calciums were furnished by Mr. John J. Ridgway.

The torch-bearers were members of the following societies :—

- Boston Turnverein, St. Michael and St. Vincent's Society.
- Bay State Lodge, Order of Harugari.
- Bunker Hill Lodge, Order of Harugari.
- South Boston Liedertafel, South Boston National Mutual Benefit Society.
- Eintracht Lodge, Harugari.
- Kossuth Lodge, Harugari.
- Concordia Society, East Cambridge.
- Union Mutual Benefit Society, Roxbury.
- Harmonia Singing Society, Dedham.
- Fidelia Club, Dedham.
- Maennerchor, Roxbury.
- Schiller Lodge, Knights of Pythias.
- Massasoit Lodge, Independent Order of Red Men.
- Helvetia Singing Society, Roxbury.
- Monument Lodge, Harugari.
- Hermann Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
- Maennerchor, Malden.

TABLEAU I.



TABLEAU II.

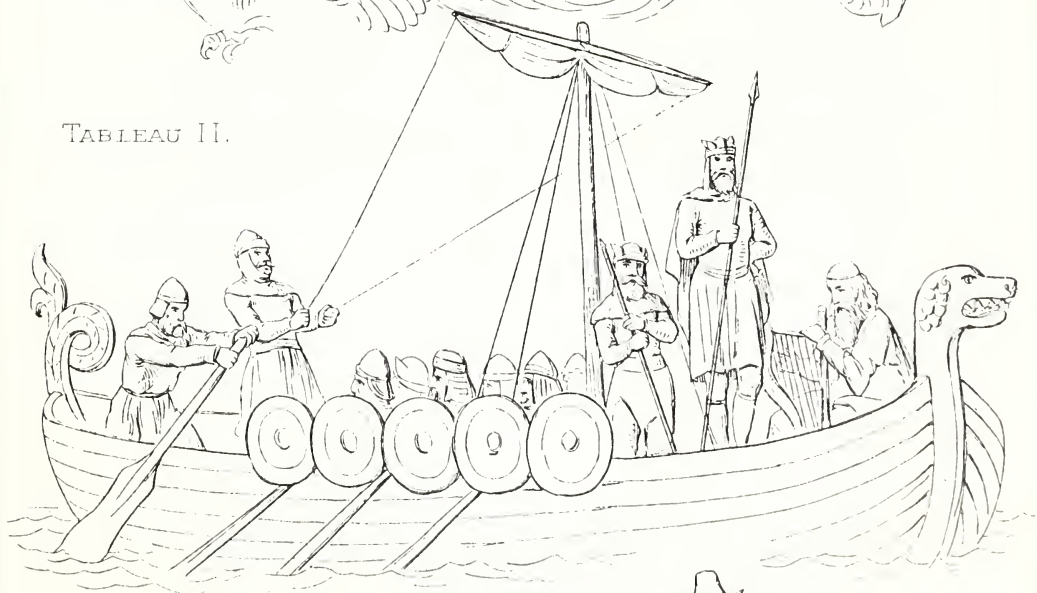
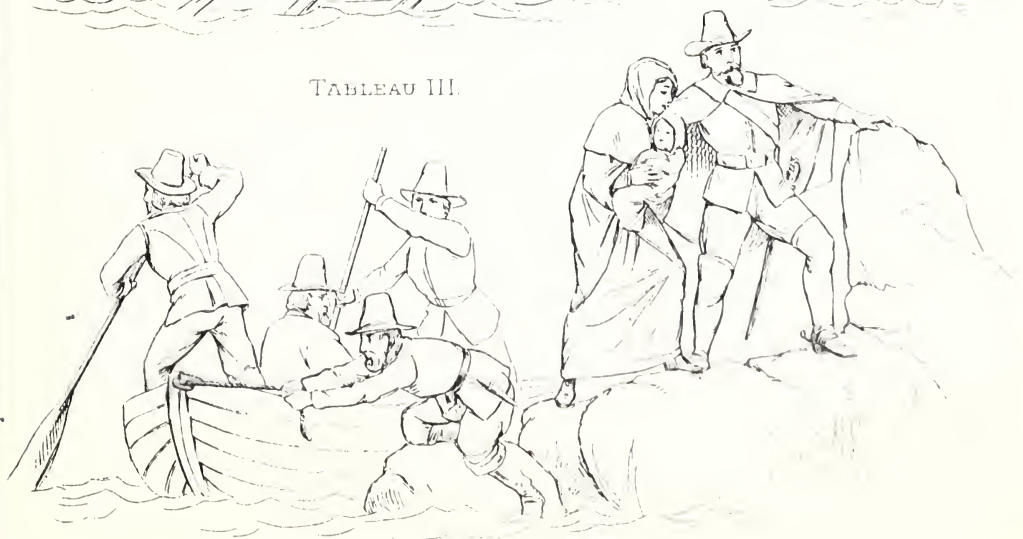


TABLEAU III.



Massachusetts Lodge, Independent Order of Red Men.

Maennerchor, East Boston.

Eintracht Lodge, Independent Order of Red Men.

Hildise Bund.

The societies did not appear independently, but the men were organized into companies of twenty-five each. All were uniformed with capes and caps, white for the torch-bearers, and red and blue for officers.

Shortly after eight o'clock the procession started from Bartlett street in the following order : —

Platoon of Mounted Police.

Germania Band.

Chief Marshal, Albert J. Gutermuth.

Aids : Meinhardt Steinaner, Otto Gutermuth, Oscar Schmidt.

Chief of Tableaux, C. Julius Hermann.

Aids : Alvin Kindervater, A. Frankenthal, Edward Sterr.

Escort of Mounted Torch-bearers, Adolph Anthes commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

HISTORY AND TRADITION.

Division Commander, C. Emmel. Aid, G. A. Rothfuss.

Torch-bearers.

FIRST TABLEAU. — *History, Tradition, Allegory, and Time.*

A group of four characters. Clio, the muse of history, sat in the middle, holding the stylus and tablets. On her right sat Allegory, holding a hand-mirror, signifying that allegory is but a reflection of the truth. On the left sat Tradition, a lyre by her side, signifying the embodiment of ancient lore in poetry and song. Back of the group stood Time (Chronos), a tall and venerable figure, holding aloft a lighted torch and carrying an hour-glass. History was impersonated by Mrs. Alexis G. Bonnet, Allegory by Miss Josie Smith, Tradition by Miss Milly Karnheim, and Time by Augustus Berg.

Torch-bearers.

SECOND TABLEAU. — *The Northmen.*

This tableau represented an ancient Norse ship, manned by Lief, son of Eric the Red, and his followers, who, about A.D. 1000, landed on the shores of Massachusetts. In the bow stood Eric, leaning on his spear, and gazing intently at the land which they were nearing. By his side sat a bard, and behind him stood Tyrker, a German, who accompanied the expedition. The oars were manned by Northmen, whose shields hung in a row over the gunwale. In the stern stood a sailor engaged in furling the single sail, and by his side stood the helmsman, steering the ship by an oar.

Lief Ericson was impersonated by H. W. Young; the bard by A. Werner; Tyrker by Charles Karstens; the crew by A. Baenker, L. Baetner, John D. Bley, G. Brostrom, J. Roeder, Mr. Kochler, L. May, and A. C. Doering.

Torch-bearers.

THIRD TABLEAU. — *Landing of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth.*

A boat-load of Pilgrims has just reached the shore. One of the boatmen is making the painter fast, while the other two are holding the boat against a rock upon which the party are to land. A man, woman, and boy have reached the top of the rock, and pause for a moment to look at the prospect before them. The woman clasps an infant to her bosom.

The characters were represented by Miss Zirbes, Messrs. E. Rothfuchs, M. Nold, A. Stoll, H. Lysholm, and Master Frank Wessner.

Torch-bearers.

FOURTH TABLEAU. — *Miles Standish's Fight with the Indians.*

This group, composed of six figures, represented the slaying of Pecksnot by the Puritan soldier, as described in Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." In the centre stood Miles Standish, leaning upon his sword, and gazing at the body of the Indian, which laid prone upon the ground, the deadly knife still sticking in his bosom. Hobomok, the friendly Indian, points at the body of Pecksnot. Two Puritan warriors, and another dead Indian, make up the group. The moment sought to be illustrated is thus described in the poem: —

TABLEAU IV.



TABLEAU V.



TABLEAU VI.



“ There on the flowers of the meadow the warriors lay, and above them,
 Silent, with folded arms, stood Hobomok, the friend of the white man;
 Smiling, at length he exclaimed to the stalwart Captain of Plymouth :
 ‘ Pecksuot bragged very loud, of his courage, his strength, and his stature, —
 Mocked the great Captain, and called him a little man; but I see now
 Big enough have you been to lay him speechless before you!’ ”

Miles Standish was represented by C. F. Muntz, the two soldiers by Otto Knize and Hans DeWitt, Hobomok by Max Kammeler, and the dead Indians by Emil Bley and George P. Sessler.

Torch-bearers.

FIFTH TABLEAU. — *Chickatawbut presenting Corn to Governor Winthrop.*

This group of six figures, three white men and three Indians, represented an incident in the early history of Boston. Chickatawbut, the Sachem of the Indian tribes living in the vicinity of Shawmut, was the early friend of the white men. It is recorded that he often visited and was entertained by Governor Winthrop. On one occasion he came, attended by his sannaps and squaws, and presented the Governor with some Indian corn. The incident was represented in the tableau.

Governor Winthrop was represented by Carl Eberhard, Chickatawbut by Mr. Rehel, the two Indians by Messrs. Dibbern and Boettger, and the Governor's attendants by Messrs. Guldenschuh and J. W. Raeder.

Torch-bearers.

SIXTH TABLEAU. — *Sam Adams demanding the Removal of the British Troops.*

This well-known incident in the history of Boston was represented by a group of six figures. Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson, sitting in his chair of state, was listening to the whispered advice of Colonel Dalrymple. Samuel Adams, with his arms folded, stood in front of the secretary's table, having just uttered the memorable words: “ If the Lieutenant-Governor, or Colonel Dalrymple, or both together, have authority to remove one regiment, they have authority to remove two; and nothing short of the total evacuation of the town, by all the regular troops, will satisfy the public mind or preserve the peace of the province.” Two of the other members of the committee of citizens stood behind Adams.

R. Kammeler represented Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson; H. Pelkus, Colonel Dalrymple; H. M. Rothfuels, the Secretary. Samuel Adams was

represented by Peter Zimmer, and the two patriots by P. Loutz and C. R. Davis.

Torch-bearers.

SEVENTH TABLEAU. — *Throwing overboard the Tea in Boston Harbor.*

This tableau represented a section of the Ship Dartmouth, lying at Griffin's wharf. A group of patriots, disguised as Indians, were busily engaged in breaking open the chests of tea and emptying them into the harbor.

The characters in this group were represented by Messrs. S. Noerdlinger, A. Helfenstein, E. Flohr, John Weiler, Louis Finger, C. Lenth, F. Schleimber, H. Harder, John Gordon, C. Laubrich, Mr. Scheer, and O. Laubrich.

Torch-bearers.

EIGHTH TABLEAU. — *General Gage and the Boston Boys.*

The incident which this tableau illustrated occurred during the siege of Boston, and is narrated in Higginson's "Young Folks History of the United States." General Gage was represented as descending the steps of the Province House, when he is accosted by a delegation of boys, who demand that the soldiers shall be prevented from interfering with their coasting upon the Common. A sentry stands at the bottom of the steps, gazing with mute astonishment at the boldness of the little rebels.

General Gage was represented by Carl Wirth, the sentry by Carl Meyer, and the six boys by Masters Henry Becker, C. Scheidegger, F. Helfenstein, G. Bluthard, G. Kunze, and W. Kammmler.

Torch-bearers.

NINTH TABLEAU. — *General Howe Embarking from Boston.*

General Howe was represented descending a flight of landing-stairs, at the bottom of which a boat was in readiness to convey him to one of the British vessels lying in the stream. He had stopped for a moment before stepping into the boat, and looked over his shoulder at the town which he is so ingloriously leaving. There were three sailors in the boat, two holding their oars aloft; and the other, standing in the stern, held the boat to the wharf by a boat-hook.

Lord Howe was personated by A. Donath, and the sailors were represented by C. Clans, George Lenth, and A. Hirschaner.

TABLEAU VII.

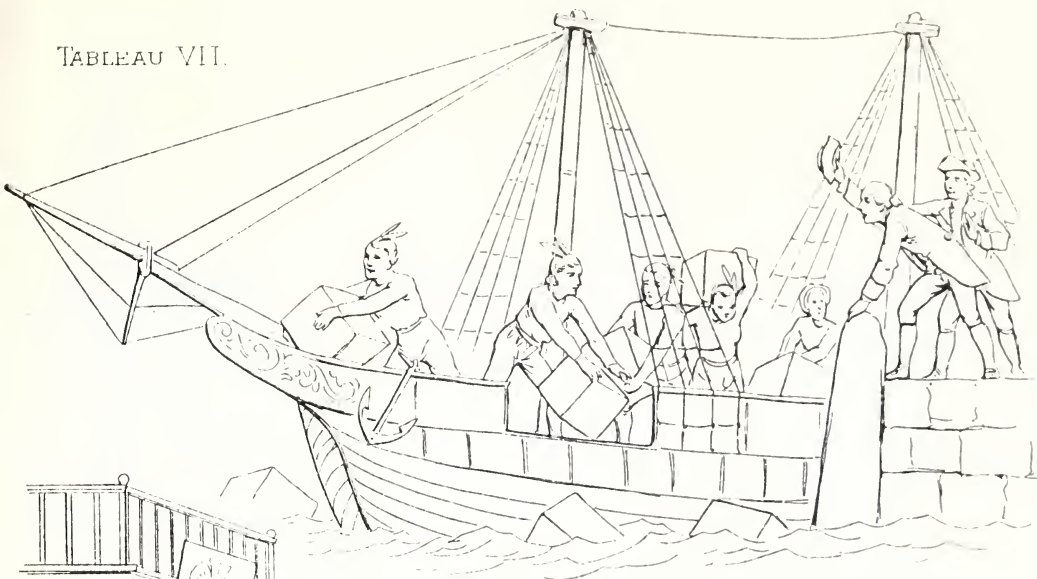


TABLEAU VIII.



TABLEAU IX.



TABLEAU X.

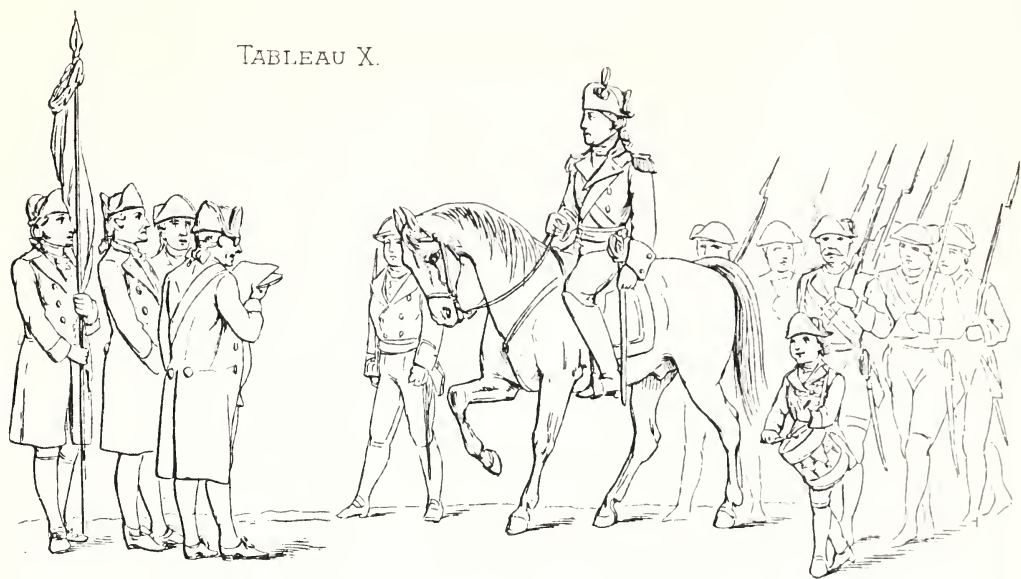


TABLEAU XI.



Torch-bearers.

TENTH TABLEAU. — *Washington Entering Boston.*

This tableau represented General Washington entering the town at the head of his army, immediately after its evacuation by the British. General Washington, mounted on a white charger, was the central figure of the group. Behind him were the leading files of the Continental troops. In front stood a committee of citizens, one of whom was reading an address of welcome.

Washington was impersonated by John Wilfert; the citizens and soldiers were represented by Messrs. George Riek, P. Lindenthal, L. Shales, G. Wald, L. Wahl, A. Beckert, R. Wankel, R. Scholer, L. Noerdlinger.

SECOND DIVISION.

ALLEGORY.

Cadet Band.

Division Commander, F. Bleiler. Aid, C. Bleiler.

Torch-bearers.

ELEVENTH TABLEAU. — *Commerce.*

Commerce was represented by a female, standing upon a pedestal and leaning against an illuminated globe. At the base of the pedestal sat Navigation, pointing to the globe, Science, holding a lighted torch, and Chemistry, holding a retort. On the front of the platform stood a bust of Franklin, "the great Bostonian;" and behind it stood an American Telegraph Company's messenger-boy, suggesting printing and electricity, and the application of the latter to practical use. Around the platform were grouped representatives of various mechanical and industrial pursuits, a farmer and a sailor.

Commerce was represented by Mrs. A. J. Gutenmuth, Navigation by Mrs. Becker, Science by Miss Lizzie Koesters, Chemistry by Mrs. Schlack, the Machinist by F. Schröppel, the Miner by David Jung, the Sailor by Mr. Puchner, the Architect by A. Wengenroth, the Weaver by Mr. Mattheis, the Farmer by Ernst Baer, the Carpenter by J. Sessler, and the Messenger Boy by James W. Flaven.

Torch-bearers.

TWELFTH TABLEAU. — *Europe.*

This group was composed of five seated female figures ; the central figure, specially typifying the continent itself, being placed on a bull, in allusion to the ancient mythological fable. She held in her right hand a sceptre, and in the left an orb, in reference to the influence which Europe has exercised over the other continents. The figure representing Great Britain in her right hand held a trident, whilst her left hand rested on a shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. Germany, as a military power, was shown, holding a sword in one hand and in the other a wreath of laurel. France, seated on the left, held a staff, surmounted by a liberty-cap. Italy was on the right, holding a lyre and palette, referring to her excellence in the arts of music and painting.

Europe, the central figure, was personated by Miss Carrie Young, England by Miss Phillipine Zeuner, Germany by Miss L. de Grandchamps, Italy by Miss B. Klingenberg, and France by Miss D. Breiding.

Torch-bearers.

THIRTEENTH TABLEAU. — *Asia.*

In this group the central figure was a female, seated on an elephant. The prostrate animal typified the subjection of brute force to human intelligence, and the surrounding figures, viz., the poet of Persia, with his pen and writing-case ; the art manufacturer of China, holding his specimen of porcelain ; the warrior of India, or Central Asia, with his weapons ; and the Arab merchant, resting on his camel-saddle, with the Koran in his hand, — referred to the principal divisions of Asia, and their respective positions in its civilization and power.

Miss Dollmann personated Asia. The Chinese manufacturer was represented by John Schaeffer, the Persian poet by Henry Kraus, the Arab merchant by John Zirbes, and the Hindoo warrior by J. Dollmann.

Torch-bearers.

FOURTEENTH TABLEAU. — *Africa.*

An Egyptian princess, seated on a kneeling camel, was the principal figure, Egypt having been the great early African power and the precursor of civilization. On her right stood a Nubian, or inhabitant of the eastern limits



TABLEAU XII

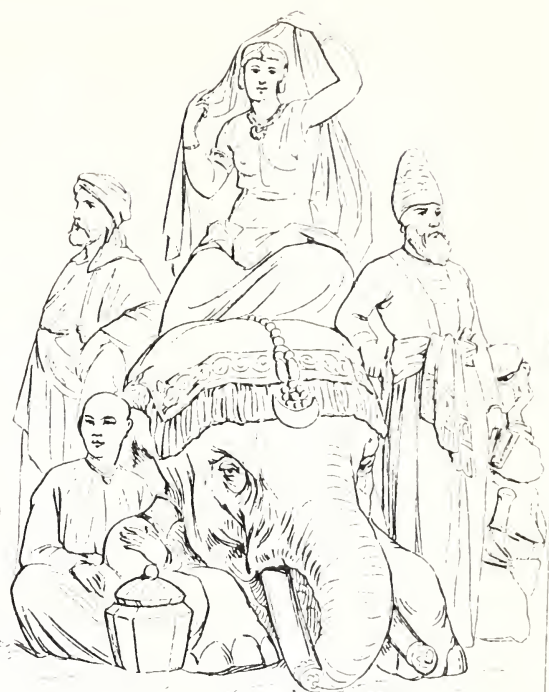


TABLEAU XIII



TABLEAU XV.



TABLEAU XIV.

of the continent, his hand resting on a half-buried statue, in allusion to the monumental glories of the past. On her left was seated a figure representing the merchant of the northern States of Africa. A negro, leaning on his spear, represented the uncivilized races of the continent.

Egypt, the central figure, was personified by Miss Minnie Nold, and the minor characters by Mr. G. Junker, Mr. Oscar Gross, and Mr. Gerhard Sterr.

Torch-bearers.

FIFTEENTH TABLEAU. — *America.*

The central figure in this group represented America, a female figure attired as an Indian, mounted on a bison. On one side stood the United States, directing the advance, and on the other stood Canada. Mexico was represented by a figure in Aztec dress, and South America by a half-breed Indian and Spaniard, habited in sombrero, poncho and Indian girdle, carrying a horseman's carbine and lasso.

America, the central figure, was impersonated by Miss Lidya Lorey, the United States by Miss Bauer, Canada by Mrs. C. J. Hermann, South America by Mr. William H. Young, and Mexico by Mr. H. Meyer.

Torch-bearers.

SIXTEENTH TABLEAU. — *Boston.*

A female figure, sitting upon the pedestal, typified the City of Boston. Her left arm rested upon a representation of the city seal. Seated around the base of the pedestal were six figures, typifying Peace, Prosperity, Justice, Education, Charity, and Industry. A representative of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the oldest military organization of Boston, stood on the platform, at the right of the pedestal, and on the left there was a representative of the Independent Corps of Cadets, the next oldest. Around the platform stood representatives of other militia organizations of the city, — the National Lancers, Light Artillery, First, Fifth, Sixth, and Ninth Infantry, and also a Fireman and Policeman.

Miss Leona Muntz personated Boston; Miss Rosa Sterr, Prosperity; Miss Emma Eckhorn, Education; Miss Annie Wiest, Peace; Miss Mary Schubert, Justice; Miss Mary Dorr, Charity; Miss Maria Berle, Industry. The Fire Department was represented by William C. Lee of Engine Co. 26, and the Police Department by Officer Samuel E. Brown, of Station 2.

Torch-bearers.

The route of the procession was through the following streets: Washington, Dover, Tremont, Eliot, Washington, Milk, Congress, State, Devonshire, Hanover, Court, Tremont, Boylston, Columbus avenue, Northampton, Tremont, to Roxbury crossing, where it was dismissed.

The novelty of the display attracted a very large attendance of spectators, and it was estimated that the spectacle was witnessed by nearly as many people as viewed the day procession. The tableaux which represented familiar historical incidents were highly appreciated and drew forth great applause, while the allegorical tableaux were much admired for their artistic grouping and the beauty of the costumes. Many buildings on the route of the procession were handsomely illuminated with colored lanterns, and, when the procession passed these points, the light from these lanterns, combined with the calcium and torches, produced a beautiful effect. The German societies of Boston, and all concerned in producing the spectacle, are entitled to great credit for the production of a display which afforded amusement and instruction to thousands.

EVENING CONCERT.

EVENING CONCERT.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Jordan, Marsh, & Co., the citizens of Boston were afforded an opportunity of hearing a concert on Boston Common, given by Gilmore's Band of sixty-five musicians. The following communication was received by the Joint Standing Committee on Common and Public Grounds, on the 11th of September: —

HON. HUGH O'BRIEN, *Chairman*, AND THE COMMITTEE ON COMMON, ETC.: —

GENTLEMEN, — We have engaged Gilmore's Band of sixty-five musicians, to accompany our exhibit in the Trades Procession on the 17th September, and have made such arrangements as will enable us to give the citizens of Boston, and the many visitors who will be here on that day, an opportunity of hearing this celebrated band in selections which cannot be performed to advantage while marching through the streets.

We take pleasure, therefore, in tendering the services of the band for a grand evening concert on Boston Common, between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30, P.M.

Believing that you will gladly coöperate with us in affording the public the gratification of hearing a company of musicians of such wide celebrity, we respectfully request to be allowed the use of the parade-ground for the purpose, and also that a large band-stand, capable of accommodating sixty-five men, with seats and ample light, be furnished for the occasion.

Very respectfully yours,

JORDAN, MARSH, & CO.

The committee granted the use of the Common for the concert, and made arrangements for a music-stand and for lighting the grounds.

Alderman James J. Flynn and Councilman George H. Wyman were appointed a sub-committee, to make all necessary arrangements. The illumination was furnished by the United States Lighting Company, who provided for the occasion an electric lamp, said to be the largest ever made, burning carbon one and one-quarter inches in diameter and eight inches long. This was supplemented by two smaller electric lights. Electricity was generated by portable engines.

The following selection was performed : —

OVERTURE, "Semiramide"	<i>Rossini</i>
ARIA FOR CORNET, "The Lost Chord"	<i>Sullivan</i>

MR. J. SALCEDO.

GRAND SELECTION, "Gems of the Opera"	<i>Meyerbeer</i>
TROMBONE SOLO, "Air and Variations"	<i>Hartmann</i>

MR. F. INNES.

FINALE, "William Tell," Overture	<i>Rossini</i>
EUPHONIUM SOLO, "Concerto"	<i>Raffayolo</i>

SIG. RAFFAYOLO.

GALOP CHARACTERISTIC, "Coney Island Races"	<i>Bosio</i>
TURKISH MARCH, "Advance and Retreat"	<i>Michadlis</i>
PICCOLO SOLO, Variations on "Spring, Gentle Spring"	<i>Riviere</i>

SIG. DE CARLO.

NEW NATIONAL ANTHEM, "Columbia"	<i>Gilmore</i>
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The concert was enjoyed by an audience that completely filled the grounds within hearing distance, and aroused the most enthusiastic appreciation. At its close Mr. Gilmore proposed three cheers for the firm to whom the public were indebted for the concert, and a ringing response was given by the vast audience.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS.

FINAL PROCEEDINGS.



At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held on the 20th of September, 1880, Alderman James J. Flynn offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council be tendered to the Hon. Frederick O. Prince, for the interesting and appropriate oration upon the life and services of John Winthrop, and the origin and growth of the City of Boston, pronounced by him in the Old South Meeting House, before the municipal authorities of Boston, on the 17th of September, 1880, that being the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of said city.

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council in behalf of the citizens of Boston, and of all participants and witnesses of the recent parade, are due and are hereby presented to Gen. Augustus P. Martin, Chief Marshal, and to his aids and assistants, for the very efficient and satisfactory conduct of the procession in this city on the 17th instant, and especially for the promptness, order, and celerity which characterized its management.

Alderman William Woolley offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

Ordered, That the thanks of the City Council be tendered to the Boston Turnverein and other German societies, of this city, for the unique and interesting pageant presented by them on the evening of the 17th instant.

At a meeting of the Common Council, held on the 23d of September, 1880, the above order and resolutions having been read once, Councilman Henry N. Sawyer, of Ward 24, moved a suspension of

the rule to enable him to offer two other resolves on the same subject, that all might be passed together. The rule was suspended, and Mr. Sawyer offered the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council be tendered to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, for the very handsome and satisfactory manner in which they performed escort duty for the City Government on the 17th inst., the occasion of the observance of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston.

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council be presented to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, for the brilliant and skilfully arranged exhibition of the several industries of this State, which contributed so largely on the 17th instant to the interest and success of the municipal celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston.

On motion of Councilman James Christal, of Ward 8, the rule was suspended to enable him to offer the following resolution on the same subject:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the City Council be and the same are hereby given to the officers and members of the Police Department, for the very able and acceptable manner in which they performed their duties upon the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston.

The above resolves and order were then read a second time and passed, those from the Board of Aldermen in concurrence, and the others being sent up for concurrence. The resolve and order relating to the Chief Marshal and Boston Turnverein were approved by the Mayor on the 24th of September, 1880.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on the 27th of September, 1880, the resolves relating to the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the Police Department, were passed in concurrence, and were approved by the Mayor on the 28th of September, 1880.

The Chief Marshal transmitted to his aids and assistants the vote of thanks passed by the City Council, in the following circular : —

Head-quarters of Chief Marshal.

CELEBRATION OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF SETTLEMENT OF BOSTON,

SEPTEMBER 27, 1880.

DEAR SIR, — It gives me great pleasure to herewith transmit to you the foregoing resolution, passed by the City Council of Boston.

In addition to this I desire to express to you, as a member of the staff, my personal thanks for your prompt and efficient coöperation in making the parade of the 17th instant so complete a success as to elicit the heartiest encomiums of all, thereby adding another to the long list of successful celebrations that have taken place in our city.

One who has never undertaken the duties of organizing and conducting a large procession within the limits of a city can hardly appreciate how much devolves upon the assistants selected, where such a variety of knowledge and executive talent is required as that necessary to arrange and perfect the plans incident to such an occasion. I found in you, and all the members of the staff, such willingness to aid and a promptness in carrying out the arrangements decided upon, that the usual duties of the position of Chief Marshal were greatly lessened, and labor became a pleasure.

While I cannot recount the valuable services of all, I feel it a duty to make special recognition of that rendered by the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, which reported promptly, and thereby enabled the column to move at the appointed time. I also desire to express my hearty appreciation of the assistance rendered by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association; of His Honor Mayor Prince, and the Committee on Celebration, who so cheerfully accorded to us all the means within their power to carry out our programme in every particular; of Captain Samuel G. Adams, Superintendent of Police, and his entire force; of Mr. William H. Lee, Clerk of Committees, and his associates, who did so much to expedite all business connected with their departments; of the Police and Fire Commissions, to whose offices we were so much indebted; and to the Metropolitan, Highland, and South Boston R.R. Companies, who furnished us with men and other valuable aid. To the

Division Commanders and their staffs I am under great obligations for the admirable manner in which they handled their respective divisions.

Among the many pleasant recollections (to me personally) connected with the celebration will ever be that of the cordial manner in which so many members of the Loyal Legion accepted the invitation to act as an Honorary Staff.

I also acknowledge with deep gratitude the ready, efficient, and soldier-like way in which the Second Corps of Cadets, Lieut-Col. Samuel Dalton commanding, performed the duty of escort to the Chief Marshal and Staff, and to all others connected with the procession.

I also wish to convey my thanks to the visiting Military Organizations, for the interest manifested by them in the celebration, and to acknowledge the remarkably fine manner in which they bore themselves on the line of march; and to thank them and all participants for keeping their positions during the entire route.

I congratulate you upon the successful conduct of the parade, which has added much to the historic fame and renown of our beloved city of Boston.

I am, with great respect,

Yours, very truly,

A. P. MARTIN.

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